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NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention.

W. M MONROE.
Wilmington, N. C,, Sept. 4th, 1868.
sept 8 w3m

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1868.

BILLS.

By Mr. Graham: The following resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be requested to report to the Senate the names of the persons to whom he sold one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company, paid by that Company to the State on the 10th of October, as dividends; from whom proposals were received, and the prices offered, and what were the exigencies of the Treasury, which did not allow him to reject the tids

Mr. Graham said: Mr. President, I see in the report of the Public Treasurer this statement: "One hundred and eighty thousand in bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company were paid by that Company to the State, on the 10th of October. I lost no time in endeavoring to sell them Failing to obtain an eligible offer at private sale, I advertised for sealed proposals to be opened at my office, on the 11th day of November, 1868. The bids aggregated $117,600. The exigencies of the Treasury did not allow me to reject these bids."

These bonds were 8 per cent. mortgage bonds, exempt from State and Federal taxation. The property of the N. C. R. R. Co., I understand, is estimated at five or six millions of dollars; a mortgage has been executed for $800,000 to secure the payment of the bonds when due, and provision made for a sinking fund each year, from the earnings of the Road, for this purpose. I also learn that only $486,000 of bonds have actually been issued. It is reported that the Treasurer, with the exception of $4,000, sold these bonds for 65 cents on the dollar. It is due to the people, and to that officer, that we should have a full explanation of the matter, and the exigencies which required him to submit to such a shave, fully stated. If our Treasury was so empty as to require the money at once, we have but a poor prospect of carrying on our Government or the next year and meeting our obligations. If we should see a private individual selling good bonds at such a discount, we would suspect that he was nearly, if not quite, bankrupt. I hope this is not the case with the State of North Carolina. I make no charge against the Public Treasurer, and introduce this resolution to give him an opportunity to vindicate his action. But I must state that I think it was an unfortunate trade, on the part of North Carolina, as these same bonds cannot now be bought for 80 cents in the dollar.

The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Sweet: A resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to the Presidential Electors, after 12 o'clock to-morrow; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, the Senate agreed, when it adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Martindale offered a resolution in reference to an article, which appeared in the Raleigh Sentinel, of to-day. ("Judge Story said: If ever the day should come, when the best talent and best virtues should be driven from office and place by intrigue or corruption or by the ostracism of the Press, or the still more unrelenting persecution of party, honest legislation would cease, &c.")

The resolution proposed to raise a committee to inquire if Judge Story said so, and, if he did, was it true?

Mr. Sweet expressed his surprise at the introduction of the resolutions. He thought they should be stamped with the condemnation of every Senator on the floor. They were calculated to bring the investigation of the charges of corruption into ridicule and contempt, and, in this way, cripple the Committee in its effort to expose corruption. It was too much like cracking a joke at a funeral.

After he had pledged his word, as a gentleman and a Senator, to locate bribery, it is beneath the dignity of this body to tolerate such an attempt to belittle the investigation, and he would repeat again, in the most emphatic terms, that he could establish, beyond a doubt, the charges contained in those resolutions on bribery.

Mr. Davis desired to know if the Senator from Craven intimated that any Senator on the floor had been guilty of the charges specified in the resolutions.

Mr. Sweet said he did not intend to expose any of the facts in the possession of the committee. In fact, there would be no way of getting hold of them until they came out in proper form, as each member of the committee would be required to take an oath of secrecy. He could say, for the benefit of the Senator from Montgomery, that they had not received any information, thus far, which would criminate him.

Mr. Robbins said he desired to express his admiration and approbation of the remarks made by the Senator from Craven. He was surprised that his friend from Martin should have introduced these resolutions, and hoped that he would withdraw them. They may have been introduced in jest, but it was too serious a matter to jest about. There are two things that cannot be trifled with—one is the virtue of a woman and the other the honor of a man. He did not make these remarks because he thought these resolutions reflected on him, but because they appeared to ridicule the resolutions which he introduced on yesterday. There is something behind them. The scoundrels, who are guilty, are quaking in their shoes, but they cannot escape; they *shall not* escape that punishment which is due them.

Mr. Martindale said he did not intend to cast any reflection or odium on any Senator on the floor by introducing the resolution. The only object he had in view was to retaliate on the Sentinel.

After some further discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1868.

The Chair announced, in accordance with the motion to refer J. F. Leary's resolution on the removal of disabilities to a special committee of five, the following gentlemen to compose said Committee, viz: Messrs. Bowman, Hodnett, Estes, Leary and Long, of Richmond.

By Mr. Estes: A resolution to raise a Joint Committee of five, with power to employ counsel and to send for persons and papers, to investigate the affairs of the Bank of North Carolina. Lies over.

The special order was then taken up, viz: The report of the majority of the committee on Public Buildings, recommending the adoption of Mr. Seymour's resolution reinstating the Supreme Court in their rooms.

Mr. French opposed the resolution. He said that in the committee there was only one majority for the recommendation. If the Superintendent of Public Instruction had to vacate his office the Auditor would have to be moved. It was necessary that those officers should remain where they were in order that they might be near the Executive Office, with which they had constant business, and there were many gentlemen calling on business upon those officers. The message of the Governor had informed them that the Executive Mansion was at the service of the authorities. He did not see why the Supreme Court could not have rooms in that building.

Mr. Downing also opposed the resolution, and so did Mr. Sinclair.

Mr. Seymour said that he had introduced the resolution at the request of some members of the Supreme Court. The room in which the Court is now was well known to all to be in every particular unsuited to the purpose. Among some of the objections was that the Clerk had to occupy the same room, and there was no place to which the Judges could retire to consult, as was frequently the habit. The members of the Bar had continually occasion to refer to the books which were now placed over the heads of the Judges. As to the Governor's Mansion, there were several objections to it. Though the present Governor may not desire to occupy it, yet some future Governor might do so, and, in that case, another removal of the Court would be required.

Mr. Hodgin, the Chairman of the House branch of the committee, reiterated his former remarks upon the subject. He opposed the passage of the resolution.

Mr. French offered a substitute, authorizing the committee to have rooms in the Executive Mansion prepared for the Supreme Court.

After considerable discussion Mr. Estes said the best mode of dealing with this matter was to let it drop here, and therefore he moved to lay both the original and substitute on the table.

Mr. Estes withdrew the motion in order to allow Mr. Robidson to make an explanation.

Mr. Robinson said he desired, as a member of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings, to make an explanation. He had attended all the meetings of that Committee, last session, except the last, which had been held just after he left for home, and immediately before the adjournment of this body. He desired the fact to be known that he was all the time opposed to changing or interfering, in any way, with the rooms so long occupied by the Supreme Court. He maintained that after the rooms had been set apart by a special act of the Legislature, the Committee under a simple resolution, had no authority, whatever to interfere, without first repealing that act. The Committee could with the same propriety, order the Executive office to be removed to the third story of this building. For these reasons he opposed the substitute of the gentleman from New Hanover, and favored the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. E. renewed his motion and it was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Sinclair: A resolution empowering the Governor to remove, when necessary, magistrates, &c. Referred.

By the same: A resolution requesting our Representatives and Senators in Congress to endeavor to get an act through that body relieving all the citizens of this State from the penalties of the 14th article. Referred to the Special committee.

Mr. French moved that each Saturday, 12 o'clock, be set apart for the introduction of such resolutions.

Mr. Sinclair moved to lay the motion on the table, and Mr. F. called for the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained the Clerk called the roll and the vote stood yeas 49, nays 37.

Mr. Foster moved to reconsider the vote.

J. S. Leary, colored, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. French was allowed to explain his reason for making the motion.

Mr. Sinclair said it was useless for any one to endeavor to throw ridicule upon such resolutions. It was well for those who labored under no disabilities, or those who had been relieved, to laugh and make sport at them. But they should remember that they were trifling with some of the dearest hopes of many of the best citizens in the State. The time must, will and shall come, when all the citizens of our State shall enjoy equal rights and privileges.—The man who says "Let us have peace," will inaugurate such measures as will accomplish that end.

Mr. French disclaimed any intention of trying to throw ridicule upon such measures. His motion would not have that effect.

Mr. Pou said whether it was so intended or not, it would certainly have that effect.

Mr. Foster withdrew his motion to reconsider.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution raising a Special committee to inquire whether or not the Ku Klux have ceased to exist in the State. Lies over.

CALENDAR.

Mr. Estes moved to suspend the rules and take up Mr. Malone's resolution in reference to Ku Klux, and that he (Mr. Malone) and the gentleman from Anson (Mr. Ingram) be selected as the Special committee.

Mr. Bowman moved an amendment that the said committee be instructed to make a report early to-morrow morning.

Mr. Estes accepted the amendment.

House resolution No. 31, (introduced by Mr. Vest) that the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress be requested to have alterations made in the laws, so that a poor man might have the same chance to distil whiskey as a rich man, came up.

Mr. Estes moved to refer.

Mr. French disliked the phraseology and moved to strike out the word "distil" and insert "drink." Such amendment would give the resolution as much force as it had in its present shape.

Mr. Estes' motion to refer was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, that the House take a recess from the 21st of December to the 4th of January next, was next reached, and after various attempted amendments, was adopted in its original shape.

Mr. Pou moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill to limit sales of bonds issued by the State, in aid of railroads, to such sales as shall be made at par, was indefinitely postponed.—He said he did not expect the bill, if reconsidered, to be passed exactly in its present shape. Future sales by the railroad corporations might be limited to 80 or 90 cents in the dollar. That amendment would be a great advantage to the State and its tax-payers. The State bonds are being hawked about commercial centres at 64 and 65 cents in the dollar, to the damage of tax-payers and the depreciation of State credit. The rapid increase of the State debt presents many grave considerations. The Constitution forbids taxation on money, credits, investments in stocks, bonds, joint stock companies, and all real and personal property, beyond 66⅔ cents on the $100, of true value, per year, for State and county purposes combined.

If the State draws from these subjects of taxation 40 cents in the $100 per year, the sum of 26⅔ cents is left to be raised on each $100 of valuation of these subjects, and more. The Treasurer suggests 40 cts. in the $100, for taxes for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869. We may go through the present fiscal year, leaving to the County Commissioners 26⅔ cents on the $100 for county purposes—a small rate, truly, but made a necessity by our profuse liberality to Railroad Companies. But how stands the account for the next year, from October 1st, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1870, with the present indebtedness of the State, and supposing the expenses of the State government the same as for the present fiscal year? The amount to be raised by taxation will be greater by $477,633 than it is for the present year.

And if the Chatham Railroad and the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad fail to meet their interest, the amount to be raised by taxation will be greater for the next year by the sum of $687,633. To meet such a sum, more than 40 cents in the hundred, as property tax, would be required—perhaps even the whole of the 66⅔ cts. allowed by the Constitution. Let us reconsider, then, our action of yesterday. If members here will persist in spending, on State account, the 66⅔ cents per hundred of property tax, they may see, in a few years, that their counties cannot feed prisoners or build bridges, &c.

Mr. Downing replied and concluded by moving to indefinitely postpone Mr. Pou's motion to reconsider.

Upon that motion, Mr. Pou demanded the yeas and nays. The call was not sustained, when Mr. Downing's motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868.

Mr. Sweet rose to a question of privilege. He had seen in one of the morning papers an editorial article called "Practical Reconstruction," which, after charging himself and Senator Robbins with being in political sympathy with each other, and with selling out their political principles, concluded with the following paragraph: "Senator Robbins claims to be a Democrat and Senator Sweet claims to be a Republican, yet so complete is the sympathy between them that it is difficult to tell which is the Republican and which the Democrat. They have become moral Siamese twins, and their separation now would be almost impossible, and the only existing doubt is—*which party can claim both of them.*" He desired to say that these charges were false as hell, and that the writer of the article knew them to be so when he made them. He was as firm in his faith in Republican principles as any man. Those principles were implanted in him at his birth, and had always given them an earnest and unqualified support. He believed as entirely in the justice of the Republican party as men believed in God. It was a party that went in the highways, byways and hedges, and when it found a man created in the image of his God, prostrated by unequal laws, elevated him to the condition of a man. Republican principles were a part of his very existence and blood, and he who wrote that article well knew this, and had written it for a purpose. Why did certain persons thus gratuitously object to this investigation and try to bring this committee into ridicule? He would give a key to unlock this mystery, that would disclose the motive of this article and the course pursued with reference to the committee. Every member of the General Assembly, whether of the House or Senate, or only an humble member of the third house who sought to destroy confidence in the committee, are actuated by purposes of his own to prevent the committee from having the power to expose his own corruption, and he who wrote this article knew that he was implicated.—He would say to all that these attacks upon the committee would have no other effect than to accelerate pursuit. He would not descend to the cess-pool of abuse, but would say that individuals were trembling like aspen leaves because they knew they were guilty and that their guilt was going to find them out. He knew the rectitude of himself as chairman of the committee and thought each member of the committee controlled by the same aspirations as himself. He was also charged with claiming to be a representative man of his party in the Senate. No man could say he had ever proposed or suggested personal promotion, and he who made such charges made them for a falsehood and for a bad purpose. He would conclude by saying that he had no aspirations but aspirations for the welfare of North Carolina, and to be honest, and he should always expose corruption whenever it raised its hideous head.

Mr. Galloway would respectfully suggest to the Senator from Craven that a special joint committee, to consist of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, should be appointed and instructed to investigate the charge, and report to the Senate whether the Senator from Craven had sold himself to the Democrats.

Bill requiring Justices of the Supreme Court to issue official opinions out of term time when required to do so by the General Assembly, came up for second reading.

Mr. Barrow moved to amend by inserting the words "United States."

Mr. Sweet opposed the bill.

Mr. Hayes said the object of the bill was to enable questions of great public interest, which affected nearly every man in the State, to be settled permanently. The interest of the people demanded the passage of this bill, and therefore it should be passed. There was scarcely a Senator present who had not his pocket filled with letters relative to this very question. He said the interests of the people required a speedy passage of this bill that they might know how to act, and much trouble and loss to them be avoided. The question as to who was banned would be determined definitely and the public mind be at rest. The bill was necessary to affect this object as it might be a long while before the matter would be officially determined by the usual method. The Court only held for six months in the year, and he was informed that no case that could be made a test case was now before it. For these reasons he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Osborne was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Welker favored the bill.

Mr. Barrow had long felt the want of some similar bill and hoped this would pass.

Mr. Lassiter did not know that he would support the bill in its present form, but thought it was necessary to avail ourselves of the best lights we could, to enable us to guard against difficulties that lie in our pathway, and which are constituted one of the co-ordinate branches of the government, and at no time would he be willing to compromise the character of this body, yet he felt that there would be no subordination in seeking for information where it could be found. The Attorney General, the first law officer of the State, had acknowledged there were difficulties in the way, and it was just and proper to apply to that source for information which is presumed to be the embodiment of legal learning. The best of our committees are at a loss; the Senate could not well determine with safety, and should we refuse to apply to the Supreme Court? This course was not without precedent, and it was within the memory of men now here, that the General Assembly had applied to the Supreme Court Justices and asked their opinion upon the question of freehold suffrage, and that opinion, as declared, had been respected and had contributed much to settle a question of some trouble even in times of quiet, order and precedent. But now when we were setting in motion a new government without precedent and with but few lights to guide in the future, why not guard against blunders and save ourselves from trouble and the country from cost.

Mr. Osborne agreed with most of the remarks of the Senator from Granville, but thought it was lowering the dignity of the legislative body to seek the opinion of the Judiciary body.

Mr. Winstead had no objection at any time to hear the opinion of the Supreme Court, but was not willing to take the individual opinion of the Judges given here and there without proper consultation for a guide. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868.

Mr. French introduced a bill to better enable the Commissioners of New Hanover county to carry out the provisions of section 13, article 7, of the Constitution of the State.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

[Sec. 13. Chap. VII. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall assume or pay, nor shall any tax be levied, or collected, for the payment of any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion.]—ED JOURNAL.

Mr. French introduced a bill in relation to the weighing of rosin at the port of Wilmington.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Morris introduced a bill to amend an act to establish a lien in favor of builders and mechanics.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Estes offered amendments to include the Bank of Cape Fear.

Amendments agreed to and resolution adopted.

A message from the Senate was received, transmitting for concurrence a joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a joint special committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House to investigate charges of bribery and corruption against members of the General Assembly; and announcing that the Senate had appointed Messrs. Sweet, Robbins and Forkner as the Senate branch of said committee.

Mr. Sinclair said that in effect this was not a resolution but a bill, and he moved that it be printed.

Mr. Estes moved to amend the motion by making the bill a special order for Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Pou opposed any delay.

Mr. Estes said the reason of his moving to make a special order for Saturday was that there are already special orders for Thursday and Friday. He agreed that the matter should be acted upon immediately. But this is a Star Chamber proceeding. It is introduced by a gentleman who has pledged his honor as a Senator and gentleman to prove charges against members of this or the other House. He was willing to give him a fair chance to do so, but the bill gives all the powers necessary to make a man criminate himself. It gives the committee full power to call upon any member of this Legislature, the Governor and all his officers to bring papers here and make them criminate themselves. He thought it should be printed for the information of members, and considered as early as possible, and moved that it be made a special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, was glad this subject has been brought up, because this body was affected to be held in disrepute by many persons, and it had now an opportunity to vindicate its character. He agreed that the resolution gave power to convict men before a petty committee, without a jury, without a notice of the charges preferred against them, without a hearing, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the declaration of rights in the constitution, sections 11, 12 and 13. He hoped the investigation would be thoroughly prosecuted, but hoped the resolution would be printed, so that members might act intelligently.

Mr. Pou said the arguments that had been urged for delay tended more strongly to convince him that there was no necessity for it. He agreed that the result of the investigation could be nothing more than the expulsion of a member from the Assembly if found guilty. If a man committed perjury that was a case for the criminal courts. He referred to the analogous case of C. W. Woolley, incarcerated by the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress for contempt, to show that the legislative body could commit a person for contempt.

Mr. Downing favored the investigation, thought every member wanted it made; but he wanted to act intelligently, and desired the bill printed.

Mr. Seymour expressed surprise at the motion to delay for a moment. Every gentleman must have read the bill. He knew of no law by which a person testifying falsely before a committee could be punished for perjury. He did not think any member would desire to shield himself under a constitutional prerogative. He hoped every member would come through unscathed.

Mr. Estes had not seen them, but his attention was called to two sections, and he was told by some of the ablest lawyers of this city that they were infamous, that they delegated more power to the committee than any committee ever had in the United States.

Mr. French said he was not a member of the Assembly when this alleged corruption took place, and he could speak disinterestedly. He agreed that any action ought to be made unanimous; and could not see why the phraseology of this resolution could not be changed so that it would agree with the views of every member. No member could be so base that he would not seek an investigation. He objected to extending the investigation to persons not connected with the State government, and hoped the matter would be postponed.

Mr. Argo said it was legitimate for the Legislature to arraign any citizen or any member for ever offering a bribe to a public officer.

Mr. Ingram opposed delay.

Mr. Durham said the resolution gave no power to compel witnesses to criminate themselves; it only gave the same power that a court has to compel witnesses to answer. The Constitution of the State provides that no witness shall be compelled to answer a question which criminates himself, but there is no provision which prevents a court or committee to ask the question. If any member refuses to answer, he must take the responsibility.

Mr. Sinclair said there was no proposition to delay the investigation, but he did not see what object would be attained by hurrying it on. What new incentive has been offered here, he asked, to hurry it through this House when it passed the Senate; but it was attempted to be rushed through the House, as much as to say that it is this end of the building that the stigma is cast upon. He wanted to meet the charge, and hoped every member of the House would be put upon his oath.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, said legal gentlemen told us this was a law, and it must be read three times, and must go over until to-morrow. Every man needed time to read it, so as to be able to act intelligently. He could point out a dozen instances in which investigation had been made, and never had such power been given. He would vote for a resolution to send for persons and papers; but should hesitate to support an act like this.

Mr. Bowman at 12 o'clock moved to take a recess until 1 o'clock to attend the meeting of the Electors.

The motion was agreed to.

At 1 o'clock Mr Pou resumed the chair, and the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1868.

By Mr. Welker: A bill for the relief of Executors, Guardians, &c.;

Bill to punish violence by persons in disguise; and

Bill regulating the investment of Trust funds.

By Mr. Stevens: A bill to prevent stock running at large and requiring farmers to keep up their fences.

Mr. Sweet, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill to repeal an act restoring the common law right of dower to married women, reported adversely.—Placed on calendar.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS, VIZ:

The resolution in relation to the Supreme Court—the question being on Mr. Winstead's motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

After considerable discussion, the Senate refused to refer, and the bill was amended and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Sweet, the bill to consolidate the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Companies was taken up, and after considerable discussion, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements by a vote of yeas 22, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1868.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended, and the unfinished business of yesterday taken up, (being the joint resolutions concerning black mail).

The resolutions were again read, when Mr. Estes said he arose to move the adoption of the resolutions. He intended, on yesterday, when he moved to make them the special order for to day, to vote for them. He would vote for them now, though he objected to them. His friends had told him it would not do for him to spoil his hands by touching them in any way—that public opinion would not sustain him in any opposition to them. He was not afraid of public opinion. He stood here a representative of the people, and deemed it his duty to stand out in defence of the dignity of this body. He regarded these resolutions as infamous, reflecting upon the honor of this entire body. So far as he was personally concerned, he was able to repel any insulting reflection upon his character, whether made by a Senator or a member of this House. A member of the Senate had pledged his word of honor to sustain the charges he has made; he is the chairman of this Court, and to his (Mr. Estes') mind, the manner in which that gentleman had made the charge was like a Judge delivering his verdict before he had heard the case. In order to allow that gentleman to make good his charges, these resolutions gave him the most extraordinary powers. He (Mr. Estes) was willing to allow him every latitude; therefore, notwithstanding his objections to the resolutions, he would vote for them. This affair had already cost the State nearly $1,000,000, for, being telegraphed all over the United States, it had caused our bonds to fall off from 3 to 5 per cent. He was anxious that a rigid investigation should be made, but he wished the resolutions to be properly shaped. Though the present ones did not meet his approval, yet he would vote for them.

Mr. Laflin said that, as he had been detained from his seat a greater part of the time for the last two days, he was not informed as to the discussion which took place yesterday. He had read the resolutions in the Sentinel. He, as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, and as a friend to such measures, had taken an active part in the introduction of such bills, and he felt it due to himself to have a rigid examination instituted. But he was not prepared to vote for the present resolutions, and, in order that he might have time to thoroughly understand and consider them, he moved to print and make the special order for to-morrow.

J. H. Harris, (colored,) of Wake, hoped the gentleman would withdraw that motion, and let us dispose of the matter at once. He would vote for the resolutions, but would do so under protest at having all this disparagement and discredit evidently intended to be heaped upon the Republican party. He believed that any man who charged any member of this body with corruption, uttered a falsehood, and thought the Senator from Craven (Mr. Sweet) must be *non compos mentis*.

Mr. Downing said he supported the motion to print, on yesterday, and would do so now. He had read the resolutions and thought them objectionable. In reading them in the Sentinel he discovered some strange passages; for instance, in one of the "*whereases*," we read of "buying black-mail." Can any one tell the meaning of that?

The Chair explained that it should read "*levying* black-mail."

Mr. Downing continued, saying that if mistakes and errors were made in one part, they were likely to occur in another!!! A substitute would be offered, doing away with the objectionable features of the present resolutions, and giving the proposed committee all reasonable powers. He would support that, for he desired a rigid and close examination of the matter to be gone into, consistently with the dignity and honor of this body. He would never vote for the resolutions in their present shape.—Never had such extraordinary resolutions been offered in this country, and if the Senator from Craven had not pledged his word and honor to make good the charges, he would move to indefinitely postpone.—Here was a small Committee with powers not only to arraign and try the whole Legislature, but the *Governor and all!* He had been in the Senate, when the matter first came up, and he had heard the Senator from Craven asked to name the men, and the reply was that they (the introducers of the resolutions) "were not willing yet to show their hands." The gentleman (Mr. Sweet) was using his influence in this House to secure the appointment of such a Committee as he wished to have. If he (Mr. Sweet) fails to substantiate his charges, it must result in his expulsion from his seat in the Senate. His political life hangs upon his success in this matter. He (Mr. Downing) was not afraid to stand here and protest against this indecent haste. If a resolution, properly drawn, looking towards the same ends, is offered, he would heartily support it, and give the Committee, when raised, all the aid and assistance in his power.

Mr. Sinclair followed in the same strain.

Mr. Seymour said he had not intended to say a word on this subject, but, as a personal friend of Mr. Sweet, he felt it to be his duty to say something.

As regarded the Representative from Wake, J. H. Harris, (colored,) calling Mr. Sweet *non compos mentis*, all he had to say was that he only wished for the sake of the State, that this body had more like him.—In regard to the wording of this resolution that did not touch Mr. Sweet. They were in fact a substitute of Mr. Robbins'. No man who knew Mr. Sweet, would venture to charge him with being influenced by improper motives in this matter. Nothing but patriotic motives and convictions of duty had led him to make these charges.—The resolutions did not throw any slur upon anybody. They merely gave the Committee power to be effective. Who will object to that? A full investigation is necessary, in order that the honor and dignity of the Legislature may at once be vindicated. The Committee would have power to send for persons and papers, and to report, what? Not conclusions, but facts. There was nothing unconstitutional in them, though, perhaps, they were not in the best shape. The House certainly cannot object to the Committee swearing their witnesses, and, if they are proven to have perjured themselves, to make them liable to the pains and penalties of that crime.—If there is no objection to those things, then whence does the objection come?—Some think these resolutions like the form of a regular enactment and require to be read three times.

Mr. Pou said that if these resolutions had been based merely upon report, he would not be in favor of noticing them.—But a Senator had pledged himself to prove the charges, and as for any indecency in relation to the hasty passage of the resolutions, he thought it would be more indecent in this body to hesitate in the matter a moment. There was a strong argument of haste advanced by those who opposed these resolutions. They say that this matter has caused our bonds to depreciate. Ought we not then to take steps that will lead to an immediate investigation, and have the affair at once cleared up, in order to relieve our State bonds? Nobody would be hurt by these resolutions, except the guilty parties, and, if there be such, no one, he knew would endeavor to shelter them.

Mr. French offered the following substitute, viz:

WHEREAS, A certain member of the Senate of this State has declared, in his place, that he knew that "dollars and cents" had been used to influence the votes of members of this Assembly; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five, on the part of the House, to be joined by three on the part of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the charges and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Ingram said it was his pleasure to know both the Senators alluded to so often in this debate. He was sorry to hear their motives so bitterly denounced. He would support the resolutions as they came from the Senate, and would not allow himself to be driven from his position in the matter by threats and whispered insinuations of having "gone over." He was a Republican, and as good a one as any gentleman on the floor. He had his convictions of right and wrong, and intended to be governed by them.

Mr. French called the previous question upon his resolution.

Mr. Hodnett demanded the yeas and nays. The call being sustained, the motion for the main question prevailed by a vote of yeas 75, nays 32.

Upon the adoption of the substitute, Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Blair, Carson, Carey, colored, Cawthorn, colored, Cherry, colored, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Elkington, Estes, Forkner, colored, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, colored, Hayes, colored, Hodgin Horney, Hudgins, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Laflin, Long of Richmond, Mayo, colored, Moring, Morrill, Morris, colored, Pearson, Peck, Price, colored, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Reynolds, colored, Sinclair, Snipes, Stevens, Stilley, Sykes, colored, Vest, Waldrop, White, Wilkie, Wilson and Wiswall—54

NAYS—Messrs Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Bowman, Candler, Clayton, of Transylvania, Durham, Ellis, Ferebee, Gatling, Gibson, Green, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justus, of Henderson, Kelley, of Davie, Leary, colored, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Matheson, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Moore, Nicholson, Painter, Parker, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Seymour, Shaver, Short, Siegrist, Simonds, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Sweat, colored, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson, and Williamson, colored—52.

The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted.

Mr. French, at his request, was changed from the Judiciary to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Moore: A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the State's interest in the various Public Works. Referred.

By Mr. Vest: A resolution that inasmuch as the Principal Clerk of the House had certified that the Assistant Clerk was incompetent to discharge the duties of that position, the Principal Clerk be allowed to employ some competent person for $7 per day.

(Mr. Vest stated that the resolution was not his, but that he had offered it by request.) Lies over.

By Mr. Malone: A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the Legislature could discontinue the office of Code Commissioners, under the Constitution of the State. Lies over.

By Mr. Justice, of Rutherford: A bill to prevent the collection of debts contracted for slaves. Referred.

After the introduction of one or two other unimportant bills, the House, on motion of Mr Argo, adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe Converted.

We hear from Florida that Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who a year or two ago bought a place on the St. John's River, near Jacksonville, says she wants to live long enough to write another book to correct the mistakes of "Uncle Tom," and show that a great blunder was committed when slavery was abolished. From original condition of sentimental attachment to the negro she has lapsed into a state of unconquerable dislike and aversion. She will not have them about her, either in doors or out. She turned them all off her place, and allows no one with a black skin to approach her. We are told that an acquaintance of ours sought to send her a message by a black stewardess on board a steamboat, but she refused to allow the negro to approach her. Her mind, as we have been credibly informed, is very much inflamed against the negro; and this, probably, from comparing their efficiency and aptitude as laborers and servants with that of the Northern whites. Her fancy picture of the African has been spoiled, and her sentimental affection has turned, in consequence, to violent aversion. Like Squeers, the milk of human sympathy in her bosom has all turned to curds and whey.

Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph.*

From Memphis—Jesse Thompson Arrested for the Murder of Gen. Hindman—Complimentary Dinner to Dr. Leftwich.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—Jesse Thompson has been arrested at Vicksburg, charged with the murder of Gen. Hindman, he having confessed to a negro that he did the deed, though he now denies it.

A grand complimentary dinner was given to Dr. Leftwich, the Democratic candidate elect from this district, at the Overton House last night, by the business and professional men of the city, irrespective of party. Alderman McDarrett presided.—The best feeling prevailed. Speeches were made by Duncan, Upton and others—the latter in response to a toast to the President elect and the army of the United States. He assured his hearers that Grant would execute the laws for the benefit of the whole country, without regard to partisan measures. This is the first meeting since the beginning of the war, in which all parties were represented.

Atlanta (Ga.) Municipal Election.

ATLANTA, Dec. 1.—The mayor and municipal council have ordered the postponement of the municipal election until the assembling of the Legislature in January, taking the ground that negroes are not entitled to vote under the law granting the city charter, and that the election will be null and void unless the present Legislature strikes out the word "white" in the city charter.

The Democrats claim that the State constitution and reconstruction laws give negroes the right to vote, notwithstanding the municipal law, and propose holding a regular election, allowing blacks to vote, leaving the Legislature to decide as to its legality.

"Such is Life."

The ups and downs of life are completely and sadly illustrated in the lives of Geo. D. Prentice and Walter N. Halderman.—The latter, when a boy, entered the Lonisville Journal office as a clerk, when Mr. Prentince was in the zenith of his power. Geo. D. Prentice, in those days, was a great man. He stood second to none among the editors of Whig journals in the land; indeed, he had a national reputation. He was known as a man of talent, power and influence in the country. Geo. D. Prentice was among the foremost journalists of the times; but now, alas, how changed.—He is in the employ of Mr. Halderman, his former clerk, now the principal owner of the Courier and Journal, and receives a salary of $40 per week. Such is life.

Washington *Republican.*

Election of United States Senators.

Letters from Minnesota state that the indications are Senator Ramsey will not be re-elected, owing to the Donnelley and Washburne quarrel, he having sided with the latter. Donnelley's friends can control the Legislature even if they cannot elect Donnelley.

In Missouri Ben. Loan is reported to have the inside track for Henderson's seat, and in Maine Hannibal Hamlin is pressing Lot M. Morrill very

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

Grant's Peace.

"The troops on the plains are all needed."—Gen. Grant before the election.

"Troops are still needed in the Southern States."—Gen. Grant after the election.

"Let us have peace."—Gen. Grant before the election.

Trucking and Fruit Farms.

We have on several occasions referred to the advantages possessed by the farmers of this locality to go into the truck and fruit business. Our lands, climate and advantages of transportation all unite to render the cultivation of vegetables and fruit most profitable to our people. We are pleased to know that the experience of last year has been so far successful as not only to justify a continuance on the part of those who have tried the experiment, but also to induce others to engage therein, and we look for something substantial the coming season. With twenty days start of our nearest rivals, and but twelve hours farther removed from the markets, requires no prophet to predict the future of this business, and the success which industry and intelligent cultivation must bring.

There is nother view of this matter which must not be overlooked by those who are engaging in it. Once establish the fact that vegetables and fruit can be profitably raised in this immediate section, and the value of our lands will be more than tripled. We were struck with the value placed upon certain lands in the neighborhood of the city of Norfolk, recently advertised for sale. We do not suppose that they were first class lands, for such are not often in the market, and command very high prices. The lands in question were from two and one-half to seven miles of the city. With one or two exceptions they were not adjacent to water or railroad transportation. The prices ranged from thirty-five to one hundred and twenty dollars per acre. The farms were small, the largest containing only one hundred and ten acres, and the smallest only thirty-seven.

How beggarly, indeed, do the prices of our lands seem compared with these?—and yet a few years' cultivation and improvement, the owners in the meantime growing rich from the products, will make our lands command even higher figures, from the advantages of the climate. Our people have only to go to work in earnest, and it is accomplished. This is no new experiment. We have before us the advantage of the experience and success of the New Jersey and Chesapeake Bay farmers. We have only to follow their example, and we run no risks of failure. Surely our farmers have every inducement to urge them on, and we trust and believe they will not be laggards in the matter. If they are, others will not, and strangers will grow rich upon lands which only provoke an expense and burden to former owners.

Black Mail.

We call attention to the continuation, and we trust for the reputation of the General Assembly, the end, of the discussion upon the appointment of a committee to investigate charges against certain members and others preferred by the Senator from Craven. It is the first time in the history of legislative bodies that we have ever seen so much restiveness, under similar circumstances, and so much covert opposition to a measure which commends itself to every honest man. After the reiterated charges and the strong language of Senator SWEET, it seems to us to have been the duty, as it should have been the pleasure, of every member to have demanded the appointment of the Committee with the most ample powers consistent with law. The miserable attempt to give the matter a party turn and to restrict the investigation, by curtailing the necessary powers of the committee, was a shallow subterfuge which could only be connived at and supported by the guilty parties or their senseless tools.

For the first time in the history of North Carolina has it become necessary to investigate charges against the members of the Legislature, charged by one of their fellows, of preying upon the necessities of the State. Bribery and corruption has never before blackened the Legislature of North Carolina, and we would hope for the reputation of the State that the charges were false now, were not too many well authenticated rumors current as to the men who have received pay and the amounts that have been paid to them.

It is useless for certain members to become indignant at these charges and appear surprised at the investigation. It is impossible for them to have been ignorant of the rumors and reports current throughout the State. The press has charged corruption upon the Legislature and their venality has been denounced upon the stump. Now that official attention has been called to the matter, they appear surprised and become indignant that their honor should be impugned.

Let the investigation proceed, and if there be criminals let them be exposed and punished. We are only sorry for their sakes, and not for the country, that the New Hanover members have placed themselves in such equivocal positions in regard to this investigation.

Agricultural Matters.

It must not be forgotten that two important agricultural meetings are to be held in this city during the present month. The New Hanover Agricultural Society meets on the 18th inst., and the Cape Fear Agricultual Convention assembles on the 19th. Both of these meetings will be of importance, and we hope will witness the collection of the leading farmers and planters of this section.

We are authorized to state that several gentlemen have been invited to address the County Agricultural Society, and some of them will doubtless do so. There can be nothing more beneficial to our farmers than the discussion of agricultural matters. Material for thought and action is always developed at these meetings, and not a few reap the benefits of the study and experience of others. If ever consultation and concert of action were necessary among our planters, it is now. There are many grievances and trials under which they are laboring, and these can be made known and remedied in no better way than by "comparing notes." Never was it more important that the experience of each other, profitable or unprofitable, should be discussed, so that the success of one and the loss of another can be rendered to good account for the future.

The growing interest in these matters we look upon as one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Let us all lend a helping hand in the good work.

Raleigh Letters.

We are glad to be able to renew the pleasant intercourse of our correspondent "DOT" with our readers. Raleigh, just now, is the centre of attraction, and will continue to be during the session of the Legislature. In addition to the report of the proceedings of that body it is our desire to furnish our patrons with an inside view of things in and out of the Capitol—the schemes of lobby agents, the intrigues of politicians, the profligate expenditure of the public money, the brave efforts of the patriotic minority to thwart the corruptions and wickedness of the majority, and the thousand other facts and rumors of public interest current at Raleigh. Our correspondent gave such entire satisfaction during the last session that we hail with pleasure his return, in which we know our readers unite. "DOT" looks at things with his own eyes and writes them in his own style. His daguerreotype of men would do justice to the masters of that art. For instance, what painter could portray upon canvass a more life-like picture of New Hanover's new member than is contained in the few words in which "DOT" introduces that personage to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Our correspondent has a rich field before him, and we venture to predict that he will not neglect his advantages.

Municipal Affairs.

Our citizens are apprised by the advertisement of the Sheriff that there is to be an election on the first Monday in January, being the fourth day of the month, for a Mayor and eight Aldermen, as provided by Act of the Legislature. The Radicals have already announced their ticket, and in view of the probabilities of its success we wish, for the sake of the city, that men of more standing, more intelligence, more interest in the prosperity, and more sympathy for the citizens of Wilmington, had been selected. But such as it is, unless some effort is made to defeat it, the men who comprise it must have charge of our municipal government for the ensuing year.

Some have expressed the hope that with the close of the Presidential election and the success of General GRANT, and the settlement of the question of negro suffrage, that the colored people would not close their ears and hearts to the appeals of wisdom and interest; that they would listen to those among whom they had been raised and for whom they still worked, and not force every material interest of the old citizens under the control of those who are strangers, uninterested themselves in the property, as they are certainly aliens to the feelings, of our people. Those who thus believed were somewhat strengthened in their position by the result of the municipal election in Charleston, and the more recent one in Augusta. In the latter, with a white majority of about fifty, the citizens' ticket was elected by more than a thousand majority. In the former, with a preponderance of nearly two thousand blacks, the citizens' ticket was only defeated by twenty odd votes, and that by fraud and intimidation, as has been legally shown and decided.

In the face of these evidences we have not felt that any change has taken place in the feelings of the colored people in this city. We fear they are determined to force the property of our best and oldest people (from which such large numbers of them receive support that they are by this means made to outnumber the whites very greatly) under the management of aliens in sentiment, in feeling and in interest. The very employes who receive their daily bread by means of the business and property of our people, use the power which these give them to select men contrary to the wishes and adverse to the interest of their employers to manage their city affairs. And yet, when we favor those who sympathise with us they would bring down upon us the terrors of the law.

Our people should decide at an early day whether they will contest this election. That it should be done is without question. Men should be selected with no party view. The election should not be permitted to take a partisan turn, but men selected with regard to their intelligence, character, capacity and interest—men representing the various interests of our citizens—men who both know the wants of the city and feel the burdens of taxation. With such men, if we cannot acchieve success, we can merit it, and do our duty to our beloved city.

Finger Boards.

We direct attention to the debate in the Senate upon the Black Mail Investigation. Galloway is not the only "finger board" which the debate has developed pointing directly to the "guilty scoundrels" who "are trembling in their shoes." This matter grows in interest with each day, and we predict that after the holidays there will be fun in Raleigh.

Gardening for the South, or how to Grow Vegetables and Fruits, by the late Wm. N. White, of Athens, Georgia—Revised, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

This appears, from perusal, to be a valuable book for Southern vegetable and fruit growers. It is illustrated with appropriate cuts, with proper explanations. The publishers will accept our thanks for the copy sent us.

The Legislature.

The proceedings of the Legislature on Monday were unimportant. One half of the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Purdie, Senator from the 14th District, had held the position of Magistrate before the war; was a member of the Legislature of 1858-'59, and took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; never served in the army; never invested a dollar in Confederate bonds; was a private in the Home Guards, but never served, unless compelled to do so; and that in consequence he is banned by the Howard Amendment, and not entitled to his seat. On motion of Mr. Love, its further consideration was postponed until Wednesday, in order to give the other portion of the Committee time to present a minority report.

In the House, Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, introduced a bill to divide and separate the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, which was ordered to be printed.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Republican city nominating Convention assembled in the City Hall last evening agreeable to appointment.

G. M. Arnold was elected President and Jas. C. Heaton Secretary.

The Convention proceeded at once to business, and made the following nominations for Mayor and Aldermen:

FOR MAYOR—Jos. H. Neff.

FOR ALDERMEN.—*First Ward*—Lawson E. Rice, William Kellogg.

Second Ward—Denard Rumley, James Wilson.

Third Ward—H. S. Servoss, Anthony Howe.

Fourth Ward—George Z. French, Henry Jones.

Kellogg in the first, Howe in the third and Jones in the fourth ward are colored men. With these exceptions the remainder of the nominees are whites. The Mayor and Rice, Kellogg, Rumley and French are present incumbents.

The President's Message.

The JOURNAL alone of the North Carolina press publishes the full text of the President's Message this morning. The hour at which the telegram was completed compels us to omit any reference to it in this issue. This last annual Message of President JOHNSON is worthy its predecessors. He calmly surveys the situation, unawed by the partisan storm which rages about him, and marches off the field bearing aloft the banner of the Constitution, under which he has so nobly, but unsuccessfully, battled. He will carry with him in his retirement the hearty good wishes of every patriot in the land.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

The Democratic Members of Congress to give the Radicals Rope—A Blundering Proposition—An Illustrative Fable—Washburne thrown overboard by Grant Fort Lafayette—A Prison Incident and a Brutal Commandant.

WASHINTON, Dec. 7.—I have great satisfaction in announcing the fact that the members of the Democratic and Conservative party in Congress have resolved that they will not make fools of themselves in the coming session of Congress. The members generally argue thus: The great people of this great country have by a solemn vote invested certain men with the power to do as they please. Very well, let us see what they will do. Give them a wide range. Whenever called upon we shall conscientiously vote upon propositions as they may come up. Beyond this no responsibility rests upon us, and we shall take care that no impediment is placed in the way of a fair trial of the policy of our opponents (God save the mark!) The word seems to be "Go ahead! who's afeard?"

In the midst of this passive programme, I hear threats of what a would-be leader intends to do. He proposes ostensibly to throw a notable firebrand into the Radical party by cajoling Grant. He purposes to introduce a bill repealing the Tenure-of-office act. This, pleads he, will be passed by the House, and rejected by the Senate. We shall, thereby, get Grant, and without loss, and my paper will be placed in a position "whereby profits will ensue." At the same time, by creating a feud between Grant and Congress, the Democratic party will rend the Radicals asunder.

This is a very adroit movement. But, being trumpeted beforehand, is not likely to succeed, as I have reason to believe the leading Radicals are not downright fools to the extent of refusing to avail themselves of the blunders of their opponents. What if the motion of the honorable member from New York should be not only entertained by the House, but acceded to by the Senate, under the pressure of Democratic influences? Would not the member be in the condition of the cat under the mesmeric influence of the monkey which drew out the chestnuts, unmindful of its own claws?

In the meantime, I think it necessary to apprise your readers, as a legitimate result of "non-intervention" in things which don't concern us, that a most intimate radical relationship has been burst asunder by means entirely outside of toadyism on the part of Democratic statesmen Contrary to all expectation, the Man Friday of Grant has suddenly been thrown overboard. Mr. Washburne, notwithstanding what Yates may say, is now scarcely upon speaking terms with the "coming man." Some attribute this dire catastrophe primarily to Donnelly's influence, derived indirectly from the Fenian Brotherhood, others to the excessive egotism and domineering demeanor of this second Warwick. Be all this as it may, Schenck has had sufficient power to utterly demolish the pretentious demands of the Illinois member.

Speaking of the catastrophe at Fort Lafayette to-day, it was remarked by a sufferer that this was not the only memorable fire at that locality. The whole structure is, and has been for years, covered with a shingle roof. When, in 1861, this bastile was peopled by many honorable gentlemen, confined there in violation of all law, human and divine, a fire took place near the magazine, which contained tons of powder. It had become the custom of the keepers to permit the prisoners for certain hours during the day to go outside of their casemated quarters. Upon the occasion of the alarm of fire I refer to, they were driven back at the point of the bayonet, and the keys of their cells turned upon them by order of Wood, who had temporary command. I doubt if any act of equal villainy can be found in all history.

John Powell died in a New York ball room on thanksgiving night. Too much dancing and heart disease were the cause.

Garroting is reviving in New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Brigham Young frowns upon the use of opera-glasses in his theatre.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1868.

On motion of Mr. Davis the Senate agreed to go into the election of President *pro tem.*

Mr. Graham moved that the present incumbent of the Chair be elected unanimously.

A. H. Golloway, colored, put in nomination the Senator from Northampton, Mr. Barrow.

Mr. Cook nominated the Senator from Granville, Mr. Lassiter.

Mr. Colgrove nominated the Senator from Wayne, Mr. Brogden.

Messrs. Barrow and Lassiter thanked their friends for the compliment of presenting their names, but, on account of engagements of a private character, and for other considerations, they hoped their names would be withdrawn.

The roll was called and the Senate voted as follows, to-wit:

For Mr. Winstead:—Messrs Barrow, Barnes, Beeman, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Davis, Eaves, Forkner, Graham, Hayes, Harrington, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Lindsay, Love, Mason, Melchor, Moore, of Yancey, Osborne, Purdie, Richardson, Robbins, Scott, Stevens, Sweet, Welker and Wynne—28.

For Mr. Barrow:—Messrs Beasley, Bellamy, Colgrove, Etheridge, Epps, colored, Galloway, colored, Hyman, colored, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, White and Winstead—11

For Mr. Lassiter:—Messrs Cook and Respass—2

For Mr. Brogden:—Messrs Long and Smith—2

Mr. Winstead, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared elected.

Messrs. Brogden and Barrow conducted him to the chair, when he addressed the Senate substantially as follows:

Senators—You must allow me to thank you for this unexpected compliment. I shall rely upon your usual good judgment, and trust we shall be able to do quickly the work that is marked out for us as legislators, and that it will redound to the good of the whole people. To this end I enter upon the discharge of my duties.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Bellamy: A resolution instructing the committee on Privileges and Elections to report at once in reference to members who are holding their seats and supposed to be banned.

Mr. Sweet said he thought it strange that, day after day, some resolution of this kind was offered, when the committee alluded to was doing all that was in their power to get evidence, in order to investigate the cases alluded to. He hoped that Senators would repose some confidence in the committee and would cease to impugn its motives. He gave notice that the committee would meet this afternoon.

Mr. Bellamy withdrew his resolution.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution, proposing to raise a Joint Committee to investigate the affairs of certain Banks, in which the State is interested, and to report by bill or otherwise, so that the State's interest will be guarded. Placed on calendar.

Also, a resolution proposing to take a recess from the 21st of December to the 4th of January.

After some discussion, it was adopted by the following vote: Yeas 32, nays 8.

Messrs. Respass, Robbins, Love, Melchor, Galloway, colored, Blythe, Moore, of Carteret, and Moore, of Yancey, voted in the negative.

Bill relating to the Supreme Court, (this bill empowers the Attorney General to call on the Supreme Court at any time to give an opinion upon any Constitutional question, as to which he may be in doubt, &c.,) came up on its third reading and passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Epps, (colored,) Forkner, Galloway, (colored,) Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (colored,) Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Long, Mason, Martindale, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Richardson, Respass, Smith, Stephens, Welker and White—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Davis, Eaves, Graham, Love, Osborne, Purdie, Robbins, Scott and Wynne—11.

Mr. Lassiter moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Barrow moved to lay the motion on the table; which was lost by the following vote: nays 22, ayes 16.

Messrs Robbins and Osborne opposed the bill, in its present form, for several reasons. By adopting this measure the Legislative department surrendered its powers to another department, which is itself subordinate to the will of the people, and it was an imposition on the Court to require them to give an opinion whenever the Attorney General became *perplexed* on a legal question. It was not only clothing that officer with too much power, but it was a reflection on the officer and an imposition on the Court.

Mr. Lassiter thought that the bill could be improved. He was of the opinion that, in its present form, the Attorney General would deem it his duty to inquire into the constitutionality of the Stay Law, and he was not willing to see that instrument disturbed at present.

Messrs Barrow, Lindsay, Galloway, (colored,) and Welker urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, called the previous question, and the vote was reconsidered:

AYES—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Bellamy, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Forkner, Graham, Harrington, Hyman, (colored,) Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Long, Love, Mason, Melchor, Moore, of Yancey, Osborne, Purdie, Richardson, Respass, Robbins, Scott, Sweet, Welker and Wynne—27.

NAYS—Messrs Barrow, Brogden, Burns, Colgrove, Etheridge, Epps, (colored,) Hayes, Lindsay, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Smith and White—13

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the bill was made the special order for Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4, 1868.

BLACK MAIL.

The Chair announced that there had been some mistake in the count of the vote yesterday upon Mr. French's substitute for the Senate resolutions concerning black mail. Messrs. Gilbert and Smith, who are absent, were represented as having voted in the affirmative.

The names were stricken out.

Mr. Simonds said that he was reported as voting in the negative, whereas he voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, was announced as being wrongly reported by the Clerk, as having voted in the affirmative. Mr. H. not being in the House, the Doorkeeper was dispatched for him.

Mr. Pou moved to postpone the correction of the Journal, and to proceed with other business, until Mr. Harris should arrive.

Mr. Downing moved to take a recess of 15 minutes. Lost.

Mr. Estes then moved to lay Mr. Pou's motion on the table, and upon that motion, called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and resulted in yeas 40, nays 44.

Mr. Harris appeared in the Hall, and, being interrogated, answered that he had been correctly reported in the Sentinel.—He had voted in the negative.

The Chair then announced that, with these corrections, the vote stood yeas 56; nays 55.

Messrs. Durham and French were then appointed to verify the list. After an examination, Mr. Durham reported that, as the list now stood, the vote was yeas 56, nays 55.

A communication from the Code Commission, proposing a bill to provide for the procedure in special proceedings generally and in applications for widow's yearly support and in dower. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. French, the special order, (bill to amend the charter of the Green Swamp Co.,) was postponed until Wednesday next, 12 o'clock.

BLACK MAIL AGAIN.

Mr. Snipes moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute was adopted, in lieu of the Senate resolutions concerning black mail.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, (colored,) moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Seymour called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the vote resulted yeas 45, nays 53. The motion to reconsider was then put and adopted.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the substitute, when

Mr. Stilley said that, on yesterday, he had voted for the substitute, believing that it would shorten discussion and answer every purpose of the original. But, after reflection, he had come to the conclusion that the substitute ought not to be adopted. The resolutions had passed the Senate (informally, it is true,) and a substitute was adopted in this House for them by a majority of one. The resolutions, in fact, gave the proposed Committee only the power of investigation, and he would oppose any substitute tending, even seemingly, to restrict those powers.

Mr. Downing said he would reiterate his words of yesterday. He was not opposed to an investigation of the most rigid character; nay, he courted it. But he wished it to be conducted in a manner both proper and consistent with the dignity of this House. The adoption of these resolutions would establish a bad precedent—they were Star Chamber enactments. He was glad the substitute was voted down, as there were omissions in it. Power should be given to the Committee to procure witnesses and send for persons and papers, &c.

Mr. Pou asked if the "*whereas* and preamble were stricken out, would *that* suit?"

Mr. Downing: "No, sir." Powers most extraordinary were conferred; it was unparliamentary, &c.

Mr. Edington said that he had hoped to remain silent, but the iron had grown too hot. He voted yesterday for the substitute, for he feared that if it was not adopted, the original would have gone to the table. The whole Legislature was charged with having been corrupted, and it was too late at this stage of the game to cry "hold." It was due to him and to every honest man, that the investigation should be proceeded with in the manner pointed out in the resolutions. The closeness of the vote yesterday was indeed a significant fact.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, did not know what "change had come over the spirit of the dreams" of some gentlemen, that they should think they erred in voting for the substitute. He reiterated his assertions of being willing and anxious for an investigation, and that this was an attempt to throw obloquy upon the Republican party. He regarded the resolutions as an insult, &c. Many Senators had told him that the reason they had voted for the resolutions was because Mr. Sweet had pledged his word to prove the allegations, and they could not, in good taste, have opposed them, *but they supposed the error would be corrected in the House!!!* Captain Sweet had not a thing to do with the getting up of these resolutions; that they had emanated from the fertile brain of Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Ingram said he had had a conversation with Mr. Sweet. He had been informed that the present resolutions were a substitute for some that Mr. S. had intended offering, but as the present were more efficient and suitable, that he (Mr. Sweet) had offered them, in lieu of his own.

J. H. Harris, colored, resumed, when he yielded the floor to Mr. French, who, by consent, withdrew the present substitute, and offered the following:

WHEREAS, A certain member of the Senate of this State has declared, in his place, that he knew that "dollars and cents" had been used to influence the votes of members of this Assembly, and this without particularizing any person, and thereby charging the whole Assembly with fraud.

Resolved, That a committee of five from the House to be joined by three on the part of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the said charges, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths

Mr. French said the introducer of these resolutions and the chairman of the proposed committee had pre-judged the case. He had exonerated the Senator from Montgomery. He (Mr. French) blamed all Senators for not rising in their seats, and asking: "Am I the man?"

J. H. Harris, colored, resumed, and in a speech of some length, advocated the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. Welch said that this discussion had already gone on until it must be painful to every honest member of this Assembly, and he would not ask for indulgence now, were it not for the fact that certain persons have attempted to make the impression that this was a party measure, and that it was an attempt to heap obloquy upon the Republican party. Now was this so?—Whose resolutions are these before us?—Who were the most determined advocates for their adoption in the other wing of the Capitol,? A leader of the Republican party—a man who stands before us as one of the most intelligent, honest and active members of that organization. Who are their advocates in this House? Are they not as able as any the Republicans have here?—But few Conservatives have joined in this debate. They have uniformly remained silent. *Somebody is scared*, and these strange ebullitions are evidences of something terrible in the minds of *some men*, which, like the ghost of Banquo, will not "down at their bidding." It haunts them now. "*They want investigation.*" Why, then, this strenuous opposition? *Oh! it will ruin our party:* Poor little Republican party! With a majority of 20,000 in the State, they are afraid that a handful of Conservatives will ruin them. This is all subterfuge and *they know it.* Why refuse to have this rascality ferreted out?

J. H. Harris, of Wake, (colored,): Do you intend to say that any man in this Assembly has been guilty of it?

Mr. Welch: I do not intend to say anything of the kind, but a *Senator* has said so, and I am not disposed to doubt his word.

Mr. W. resumed: Republicans! those of you whose consciences are easy, be careful how you vote on these resolutions.—Take care that your fair names are not tainted in your unreasonable efforts to shield others. This stigma already rests upon all alike. Let us free ourselves from every suspicion of complicity in these nefarious measures. Yesterday, Mr. Sweet was classed as *non compos mentis*. To-day, he is lauded as being accomplished and intelligent. What effects so great a change in so short a time in this much abused gentleman?

Mr. French said he was sorry the discussion had assumed a partisan spirit.—He believed the whole thing to be a deep-laid scheme to throw disparagement upon the Republican party. There were a certain set of weak-kneed Republicans in the House, who represented Democratic interests and were trying to ingratiate themselves with that party, because their counties had gone against them. If there was ever a time the party lash should be cracked over their heads, it was now. He would tell those gentlemen that they were too late; they could not be elected by that party as hog drivers. He asked every good Republican to look into his heart, and see if he would not come to the conclusion that this movement was a scheme to ruin their glorious party.

Mr. Seymour replied that he was a Republican and represented a Republican county. He thought that the honor and integrity and strength of the party would be best advanced by the adoption of the resolutions, &c.

Mr. Pou regretted that the discussion had taken so wide a range, but the allusion to "weak-kneed individuals" compelled him again to speak. He scorned, with contempt inexpressible, any insinuation that he could be bribed by party favors to deflect from a course he deemed right and proper. The adverse result in his county was attributable to the unwise course of this very body, and they still persisted.—He would tell them there would be a wavering all along the lines. He was not a party man in the sense some gentlemen here seemed to be. He was in the party of right against wrong, and of truth against falsehood. Now that they had a choice between the substitute and original, he hoped the original would be adopted.—He had been pained yesterday to observe an attempt to create a prejudice against the resolutions, on account of color. An appeal had been made to the colored men to effect that end.

Mr. Vest favored the substitute.

Mr. Ellington again advocated the adoption of the resolutions. He said if, to continue in the Republican party, he had to engage in an attempt to choke off these resolutions, he would plainly inform them the sooner they checked his baggage the better. If to lend their aid to prevent investigations of fraud and corruption was a part of the platform, he had never read it and certainly never endorsed it. If they required a man to sit passively under a cloud of suspicion, and not allow him to vote for measures in order to clear himself, then he would most assuredly part company with them. It could not be made a party question. This investigation was due to him—to all. Honest men would vote against all substitutes and vote for the resolutions that gave protection to their fair names. Why do any of you object to it? Is the bill too strong for you? Does it give so much power that you are afraid that there is a chance that you may be found guilty? Pass the bill and let it go back to the Senate, and let them ferret out this alleged corruption. But for God's sake, don't send back a substitute restricting the powers of the committee, thereby letting it be said that the Senate had sent us a bill too hot and strong for the House to pass.

Mr. Downing said the whole drift of the argument of the gentlemen who advocated the resolutions, was to insinuate that those that were opposed to them were implicated. He would hurl back all such insinuations with all the indignation and contempt which they deserved. He would inform the House, if they adopted the resolutions in their present shape, and sent them back to the Senate, they would come back to the House in another shape. No time would be saved by the adoption of the original resolutions.

Mr. Bowman said that in voting for the original proposition, he was influenced by higher considerations than party feeling. The people would regard a refusal of this House to adopt the resolutions as conclusive evidence of the existence of guilt. He could look upon this as no party question. It concerned the *honor* of Republicans and Conservatives alike; he would, therefore, vote against the substitute, &c.

Mr. French called the previous question upon the adoption of the substitute. The call was sustained.

Upon the adoption of the substitute Mr. Durham demanded the yeas and nays.—The call was sustained and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashworth, Banner, Barnes, Barson, Cawthorn, colored, Cherry, colored, Crawford, colored, Dixon, Downing, Estes, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Gunter, Harris, of Wake, colored, Hayes, colored, Hodgin, Horney, Kelly, of Moore, Laflin, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, colored, Moring, Morrill Pearson, Price, colored, Proctor, Ragland, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Reynolds, colored, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sykes, colored, Vest, Waldrop, White and Wis, all—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Bowman, Candler, Durham, Ellis, Ellington, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Green, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Hawkins, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Hudgins, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice of Henderson, Kelley, of Davie, Leary, colored, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Mathewson, McCanless, McMillan, Mendenhall, Nicholson, Painter, Parker, Proffit, Robinson, Seymour, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Snipes, Stanton, Stilley, Sweat, colored, Thompson, Vestal, Welch, Wilkie, Williams, of Harnett, Moore, Pou and Wilson—58.

After the vote was announced, Mr. Laflin changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative.

Mr. French then said he hoped the original would be adopted.

The resolutions were then adopted.

After the introduction of several bills, which will be noticed as they come up,

The House, on motion of Mr. Estes, adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1868.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Welker: A petition from certain citizens of Alamance and Guilford counties, praying the General Assembly to repeal all laws inflicting capital punishment. Referred to a special committee, viz: Messrs. Welker, Long and Scott.

BILLS, &C.

Mr. Moore, from the special committee reported a bill to repeal an act providing for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary. Placed on calendar.

By Mr. Osborne: A bill to amend an act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake: A bill to re-enact and confirm certain acts in reference to certain Railroad Companies. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Love: A resolution instructing the Librarian to purchase certain copies of laws of 1866. Adopted.

Mr. Sweet, by request of the committee on Privileges and Elections, introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved That as the Constitution, chapter 1, article 1, section 24, provides that each House shall be the judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, it is the opinion of the Senate that when a decision has been made, it is final, and the right of a member to his seat cannot afterwards be questioned, except for conduct subsequent to his admission.

Considerable discussion arose upon the resolution. Messrs. Graham, Osborne and Sweet supported the resolution. They held that, by the adoption of this resolution, the whole question would be settled at once. The charges against gentlemen who now hold their seats, having once been investigated by the committee, they were admitted to their seats. The Senate, by its action, admitted that they were not banned. They have passed on the question, sitting as a judicial body, and it had the same force and effect as a decision by a Judge. To attempt a new trial, in the absence of any additional evidence, is simply ridiculous and would be a new proceeding in the history of legislation. We have already exercised that right in the Constitution, which says each House is the judge of the qualifications of its own members, have rendered a decision, and have no right to renew the trial.

Mr. Barrow opposed the resolution because he believed that if it was adopted the Senate would tie its hands completely. This measure was a part of the tactics to prevent the enforcement of the Howard amendment. *This party* failed to disperse the "carpet-bag government" in the State, and they are now trying to annul the Howard amendment.

Mr. Hays introduced the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The Committee on Privileges and Elections have asked for the opinion of the Senate concerning the authority of the Committee:

Therefore be it resolved, That said Committee be instructed and directed to report as though there had been no investigation concerning the seats of members now under consideration.

Messrs. Welker, Barrow, Hayes, Davis and Galloway, colored, supported the substitute.

Messrs. Graham and Sweet opposed it.

After a lengthy discussion, the substitute was adopted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Etheridge, Epps, (colored,) Galloway, (colored,) Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (colored,) Lassiter, Legg, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Richardson, Smith and Welker—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beasley, Beeman, Eaves, Forkner, Graham, Lindsay, Melchor, Osborne, Scott and Sweet—11.

BLACK MAIL.

A. H. Galloway, colored, introduced a resolution, proposing to remove Senator W. H. S. Sweet from the Committee to investigate Corruption, and to substitute some one in his stead.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was carried: Ayes 15, Nays 15—the President giving the casting vote.

A. H. Galloway, colored, gave notice that he intended to contest the legality of the Committee, as the resolutions appointing them should have been read three times, and they were only read once.

Mr. Sweet arose to make a statement with the consent of the Senate.

A. H. Galloway, colored, objected.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the Senate agreed to allow Mr. Sweet to proceed.

Mr. Sweet said: Mr. President, it was not my intention, had I been allowed to proceed, without interruption, to have consumed much of the time of the Senate. I desire to say that, as a member of this body, who has assumed an important responsibility, I believe the public will sustain me, when I say that the movements of certain persons in this body to place me, and this investigation Committee, in ridicule, establish the *fact of guilt of the most damnable character, and the guilty scoundrels are trembling in their shoes.* Consequently, they are throwing every obstacle in the way of the Committee, that they are capable of, but I intend to investigate this matter thoroughly, without fear or favor, and there is nothing which pleases me better than to see these attacks on me. They serve as a *finger board*, Mr. President, to guide the Committee.

A motion to hold evening sessions, from and after Monday next, was voted down.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1868.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon Mr. French's bill to enable the Commissioners to better carry out the provisions of Article 7, Section 13, of the Constitution.—Placed on the Calendar.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Harris, of Franklin, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report, at the earliest practicable time, whether the Joint Committee, appointed under the act of the General Assembly, ratified the 24th day of August last, entitled an Act to provide for the employment of convicts in the erection of a Penitentiary, were authorized by the terms of said Act to purchase eight thousand acres of land for the use of said Penitentiary; and, further, that said Committee be instructed to report, by bill or otherwise, what measures, in their opinion, ought to be taken by this General Assembly to protect the State against liability in consequence of the unauthorized purchase; *Provided*, That said Committee should be persuaded that said purchase was made without authority.

Lies over.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill No. 94, introduced by Mr. Malone

The following is the bill:

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTES IN ALL SPECIAL ELECTIONS IN THE STATE.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That all persons heretofore registered as voters in this State shall be allowed to vote in all special elections.

SEC. 2. That in all special elections held in this State under the proclamation of the Governor or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Judges, holding said elections in the several precincts, to register, on application, all persons who have not heretofore been registered, subject to all the requirements of the general registration law of the State.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

The bill passed its second reading; when,

On its third reading, Mr. Seymour said that while he would vote for the bill, yet he objected to it, simply on the ground that it was nothing more than a re-enactment of the law passed last session. He wished to have a preamble prefixed, stating that the bill was passed in order to relieve doubts existing in the minds of some, that those already registered could not vote in the coming special elections.

Mr. Malone said those doubts did exist in his section.

After a short colloquy, Mr. Malone accepted the proposed amendment, and the bill, as amended, passed its third reading.

BILLS.

By Mr. Stilley: A bill to repeal an act to provide for furnishing the Executive Mansion. Referred.

By Mr. Malone: A bill to provide for the taking of depositions. Referred.

CALENDAR.

By consent, Mr. Vestal offered a resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress to use their influence to have the United States laws repealed or modified in relation to small distilleries. Referred.

CALENDAR RESUMED.

House bill No. 60, introduced by J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh:

(This bill establishes a Special Court, &c.)

Mr. Gibson's minority report was also read (abstracts of both the majority and minority reports, with the original bill, have been published before.)

Mr. Gibson said that he wished to state, that in submitting the minority report, he made no objection to the original bill that passed the House several days ago. He had nothing to say as to its necessity, but the Constitution expressly limited the establishment of Special Courts to towns and cities. The proposition to make a city of the whole county of Wake, for that single and sole purpose and for no other, would be simply an evasion of the spirit of the Constitution by a compliance with its letter.

Mr. Pou also objected to the bill.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, offered the following proviso:

That the expenses of lights, repairs of city streets, police and all other expenses, formerly paid out of the city treasury, be paid by a special tax, to be levied upon the property within, and the business carried on in, the former city limits.

Mr. Hodnett said that if the operations of this proviso were so extended as to protect the citizens of the county from the expense which the bill would certainly entail he would have no objection to it.

Mr. Sinclair said that they had gone before the people urging them to adopt the Constitution, and it was not in good taste now to be the first to violate that instrument, &c.

After some debate the bill was, on mo-

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Noon.

In the House to-day a bill was introduced submitting the new Constitution of Virginia to the people of that State, to be voted upon on the 12th January.

In the Senate, the bill relieving Judge Moses, of South Carolina, passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill relative to Georgia, which was read.

Messrs. Butler and Washburn oppose the election in Virginia until after the 4th of March.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 9—Noon.

Disraeli has formally resigned Salis office.

The Times congratulates Gladstone on a speedy formation of the Cabinet.

Bismarck assured the Ambassadors of England, Russia and France that confidence is maintained and good feeling still exists among the European Powers.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 9—Noon.

Deacon Andrews has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9—P. M.

In the Legislature to-day the bribery investigation committee was sworn in.

The Senate was engaged in discussing railroad appropriations all day.

General R. B. Vance has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons for the next year.

The annual Council of the Friends of Temperance is in session here.

The District Court is still in session. There is yet a heavy docket on hand.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—P. M.

The Senate refused, after a few paragraphs, to hear the President's message read.

Mr. Sumners' Georgia bill is as follows: After premising that the Legislature had failed to comply with the requirements of the reconstruction acts by omitting the exact required oath, and did things utterly unjustifiable and requiring the intervention of Congress, the bill declares the existing government to be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the authority of Congress, to abolish, modify or control the same until the Legislature complies with all the requirements of the reconstruction acts and adopts the Fourteenth Amendment, and subject to the fundamental condition that no change be made infringing on the right of suffrage of any class of citizens.

The bill directs that the Governor elect shall call an assembly at Atlanta on or before April next, excluding, unless relieved by Congress, all who cannot take the prescribed oath. The Governor is also empowered to suspend or remove from the office of State or municipal offices, and appoint others instead; and finally the President was ordered to place at the disposal of the Governor such portion of the army and navy as is necessary to preserve life, property, peace and free expression of political opinion.

The House passed a bill relieving Judge Moses.

Contrary to universal custom, the President's message was tabled, instead of referring it to a Committee of the Whole.

A bill was passed directing the Virginia election on the fourth Thursday in May.

The reconstruction committee have reported a bill removing the political disabilities from some twenty persons—mostly Virginians—including Gen. Anderson formerly proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 9—P M.

The Legislature to-day elected R. B. Carpenter, white, Circuit Judge, and W. J. McKinley, colored, Register of Mesne Conveyance for Charleston county.

Marine Disaster.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 9—P. M.

The schooner S. B. Nichols, bound from Nicaragua to New York, went ashore five miles west of Portsmouth, N. C., Friday night last. No lives were lost.

Marine Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9—P. M.

Arrived—Steamship Manhattan, from New York.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

MADRID, Dec. 9—P. M.

The Republican insurgents are still under arms at Cadiz, attempting to make terms with the government, under a flag of truce.

Anecdote of the Late Baron Rothschild.

A Paris correspondent writes that the late Baron James Rothschild went to Paris with $200,000 and died in possession of property valued at $400,000,000. The same writer says:

"The late baron was deservedly popular. He never forgot a service done him. In 1818 Caussidiere, whom the whirligig of revolution had made prefect of police, sent a posse of his *Garde Republicaine* to protect the bank in the Rue Lafitte from being plundered by the *people soverain*. About a twelvemonth later Caussidiere was in exile, and started as a wine merchant in London. Baron Rothschild every year gave him an order which enabled him to make both ends meet. This anecdote rests on the authority of Caussidiere himself. The late baron leaves but few autographs, but the following, addressed to a very notorious French exile, is worth recording:

"SIR: Allow me to put at your disposition the sum of thirty thousand francs.—That little capital will aid you in undertaking some business on the hard soil of exile. You can return the money to me in ten years—twenty years—in fact, when you like. It is a small recognition of the great services you have rendered your country.

"Yours truly,

"ROTHSCHILD."

Another correspondent says that in consequence of what occurred at Suresnes in 1848, M. Rothschild conceived some apprehensions for his personal safety, and had even some idea of quitting Paris altogether. Caussidiere, then prefect of police, who was well aware of the disastrous effect that would ensue if such a resolve were carried out, prevailed upon him to remain, and promised—a promise which he fulfilled—to protect him in case of necessity. M. Rothschild contributed a sum of 50,000 francs for the wounded of February, and continued his operations without molestation!

Josh Billings on Milk.

I want to say sumthing.

I want to say sumthing in reference to milk az a fertilizer.

There are various kinds ov milk. There iz sweet milk, sour milk, skim milk, butter milk, cow milk, and the mild of human kindness; but the mostest best milk iz the milk that hazzent the most water in it. Butter milk izzent the best for butter.

Milk iz spontaneous, and has done more to encourage the growth of human folks than enny other likwid.

Milk iz lacteal; it iz also acquatic, while under the patronage of milk venders.

Milk iz misterious. Cokernut milk has never been solved yet.

Milk is also another name for human kindness.

Sometimes if milk iz aloud to stand too long, a scum rises to the surface, which iz apt to skare folks that live in cities, but it duzzent foller that milk iz nasty. The scum is called kreme by fokes who inhabit the country.

Kreme iz the parent of butter, and butter iz 70 cents a pound.

The most kommom milk in use, without doubt, iz skim milk; skim milk iz made by skimming the milk, which iz considered sharp practiss.

Milk iz obtained from cows, hogs, woodchux, rats, sheep, squirrils, and all other animals that have hair. Snaix and geese don't give milk.

I forgot to state, in conclusion, that cow milk, if well watered, brings ten cents per quart.

Garroting is reviving in New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Brigham Young frowns upon the use of opera-glasses in his theatre.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

Another Step.

Mr. Edward Crane, of Boston, broaches the idea of the government buying up all the railroads to make transportation cheap. This we suppose will follow the appropriation of the telegraph by government. Very soon, says an exchange, everybody will have everything for nothing—one-half the population being employed at large salaries to make a free distribution, and the other half taxed to death to make up deficiencies.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEINSBERGER'S Book Store—Daily Expected—Bibles and Prayer Books.

WET NURSE Wanted.

W S G ANDREWS, Sec'y—Notice.

ONE poor devil was committed to jail yesterday on a charge of larceny, but was subsequently released, the charge being withdrawn and the case compromised.

SPECIAL SESSION.—The Board of Aldermen of the city will meet in special session for the transaction of business this (Friday) afternoon.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The regular monthly meeting of this body will be held in the rooms of the Chamber this afternoon at 4 o'clock. See advertisement of the Secretary.

STEAMERS DUE.—The steamships Ashland and Mary Sanford, from New York, and Lucille, from Baltimore, are all now due at this port. They have no doubt been detained in consequence of the heavy weather recently experienced.

OUR OLD FRIEND 'SQUIRE CONOLEY is about to establish himself in an office opposite the Court House and to offer his services to the public as a general collecting agent. We wish him that full success of which he is so eminently deserving.

AS SEEMINGLY JUST AND FAIR as this world and its representations are, experience has taught that it abounds with pitfalls for the unwary. There are rascals enough in this city on the watch for a little exhibition of what they term "green," to practice their rascality. Our country friends, especially, cannot be too careful.

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments of Ministers for this city has been made by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Carolina, during its recent session in Statesville: Front Street Church, Rev. Jonathan H. Dally; Fifth Street Church, Rev. J. W. Rowbotham.

RETURNED.—Rev. A. A. WATSON, D.D., Rector of St. James' Church in this city, returned home from New York yesterday morning, where he has been since the commencement of the session of the General Episcopal Convention, to which body he was a Deputy. He has recovered somewhat from the effects of his recent illness, much to the gratification of his friends.

THE PIONEER, Capt. Catherine, arrived from Philadelphia last night, having been 72 hours on the way. Capt. Catherine reports that a heavy gale was experienced during the entire passage. Was in company with the Mary Sanford Tuesday morning while off Cape Hatteras; saw a steamer astern yesterday—supposed to be the Mary Sanford, but she could not get to the bar in time to cross before to-day. Capt. C. has again favored us with papers.

RETAILING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—The Mayor's Court of yesterday morning can scarcely be dignified by the name of a Court, so unimportant were its proceedings. The only action taken was the trial of a case against Rump & Mayer, who keep a store on North Water, between Chesnut and Mulberry streets, for retailing liquor on Sunday. A fine of $100 was imposed from which the defendants craved and were granted an appeal to the next session of the Supreme Court.

REV. MR. HIDEN'S READINGS.—The entertainment given by this gentlemen at the Theatre last evening was attended by an appreciative audience. As a reader he has established an enviable and lasting reputation, and as a mimic he possesses peculiar powers. It is really a treat to hear him, and one which an intelligent audience know how to appreciate. The readings will be continued from time to time for the benefit of the worthy object of completing the new Church.

SOMETHING NEEDED.—For the convenience of butchers and others who pay a regular fee to the Clerk of the Market, we think the city should make the purchase of a pair of cattle scales upon which the proper weight of all beeves brought to market and sold on the hoof could be correctly ascertained. The Mayor was approached on this subject by a gentleman representing a large scale house and looked upon the matter with favor; but he can do noting unless authorized by the Board of Aldermen.

This body should order this convenience to be supplied.

THEFT.—Some little commotion was created at the store of Messrs. Bear & Sternberger yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, by the theft of a pair of shoes belonging to these parties, by a negro named Toney Hill, an old workhouse bird. He was discovered with the shoes under his jacket, and with singular audacity tried to implicate another negro standing near. His colored friend being thus accused, in the height of his indignation administered a series of blows upon Toney, of a character which he will not soon forget. The detected thief was then permitted to escape without further punishment.

FIRE AT BROWN MARSH.—We learn from Capt. Wooten, that the house of Mr. John D. Currie, at Brown Marsh, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of Tuesday last. The dwelling and almost the entire contents were rapidly consumed, the occupants not having time to save their clothing. Mr. Currie lost many valuable papers. The destruction of the house and furniture entails a loss amounting to very near $1,000. The fire was occasioned by a cooking stove in the back apartment of the building, in which wood had been left burning.

"DOT" *versus* THE STANDARD—A DIFFERENCE.—Our correspondent "Dot" and the *Standard* man on the same day drew pictures of certain members of the Legislature, and we produce both productions of New Hanover's distinguished *sons*, that unprejudiced people may decide between them. We think "Dot" the most faithful and scientific artist—but every one to their liking, as the old woman said when she kissed the calf.

"Dot" says "Your new man French is a sort of 'Saul, the son of Kish' among the carpet-baggers. Altitudinally, vocally, hirsutically, he is some—and plainly he thinks he is considerably more than some." "Estes consequential upon small capital."

The *Standard* says, "In the House there is French of Wilmington, with his burly figure, genial smile and pleasant manners! Estes, a graceful figure and airy step, with a keen eye looking after the business interests of the State."

Quite a difference to be sure, but upon one question both these artists are silent, and doubtless are in full accord, the ability of these Representatives.

STATE NEWS.

PLUNDER IN BANKRUPTCY.—Mr. Cowen, a merchant of Hillsboro', filed a petition in Bankruptcy. He paid Deweese $75 down. His goods sold for $3,066 77.—Eighteen hundred dollars only were reported for distribution. When we heard from the case last, certain creditors were determined to overhaul the matter before Judge Brooks.

Judge Brooks is an honest man, and we think that he will be apt to dock Cebe Harris' bill. Now Cebe's fees as Deputy Marshal were $400, of which $300 were for storage of the goods in Raleigh, for two months.

With such fees the Superintendent of Public Works should be made to abate one dollar in the cord on wood for the Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Grissom's attention is called to the matter.

Deweese is put down in the bill as claiming $125 over and above the $75 sent with the petition. The Colonel don't want "guns" nor "peace," but a few more *Cowens!*—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

From the abstract return, showing the vote for Judges of the Supreme and Superior Court in the Spring Election, just published by Dr. H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, the following gentlemen received the vote annexed to their names, respectively:

For Chief Justice.—R. M. Pearson, 164,798.

For Associate Justices.—Edwin G. Reade, 158,137; W. B. Rodman, 91,411; Robert P. Dick, 92,869; Thomas Settle, 90,380; W. H. Battle, 73,499; Mathas E. Manly, 73,289; A. S. Merrimon, 73,327.

For Judge Superior Court.—Charles Pool, 91,509; Edmund W. Jones, 92,158; Charles R. Thomas, 90,965; Daniel L. Russell, 92,103; Ralph P. Buxton, 165,224; Samuel Watts, 92,380; Albion W. Tourgee, 92,312; Darius H. Starbuck, 90,358; George W. Logan, 93,006; Anderson Mitchell, 165,151; James L. Henry, 92,326; Riley H. Cannon, 92,482; David A. Barnes, 74,074; E. J. Warren, 73,763; Geo. V. Strong, 72,357; W. S. Devane, 73,417; R. B. Gilliam, 73,330; Thomas Ruffin, 73,350; Francis E. Shober, 72,601; W. M. Shipp, 73,642; J. L. Baily, 73,479; A. T. Davidson, 73,809.

SPECIAL.

THE NUPTIAL ALTAR.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Errors, Abuses, and Diseases, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

sept 22 305-d&w3m

W. H. Lippitt,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

ALWAYS ON HAND a full and select supply of PURE MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY SOAPS, BRUSHES,

FANCY ARTICLES, etc., etc.

N. E. COR. FRONT AND MARKET STREETS.

Prescriptions accurately compounded at any hour, *day or night*, at his Drug Store.

☞ NIGHT BELL second door North of Market street.

Oct. 12 18-tf

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20, 1868.

HEREAFTER, and until further notice, the Mails will close, and be ready for delivery, as follows:

MAILS CLOSE.

Northern Through & Way Mail 5:00 A. M., daily
" " 8:30 P. M. "
Southern Mail, 8:00 P. M.
Wil., Char. & Ruth. R. R., 8:00 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Fayetteville, via Waresaw, 5:00 A. M., daily, except Sunday.
Smithville, via Steamer, 1:30 P. M., three times a week.

MAILS ARRIVE AT OFFICE.

Northern Through Mail, 5:30 A. M., daily.
Northern Through & Way Mail, 7:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday—delivered at 8:00 P. M. from alley window.
Southern, 8:15 P. M. daily.
Wil., Char. & Ruth. 3:00 P. M.—three times week.
Fayetteville, 5:30 A. M., daily, except Monday
Smithville Mail, 1:30 P. M., three times a week.
Office hours from 7:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
Sunday, from 8:30 A. M., to 9:30 A. M.

ED. R. BRINK, P. M.

oct 20 19—tf

"MANHOOD."—*Another New Medical Pamphlet from the pen of* DR. CURTIS. The "Medical Times" says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline, shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the cause and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Doctor CURTIS, *No. 58 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.*

may 24 208-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WET NURSE WANTED.

A HEALTHY WHITE WET NURSE is wanted for a young infant.

Address H. R., box 82, Postoffice, stating where nurse can be seen.

dec 10 62-2t*

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Exchange Room to-day, 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Business of great importance will be brought up.

W. S. G. ANDREWS, Secretary.

dec 10 62-1t

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITY RED ASH,

Delivered promptly in any part of the city.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

dec 8 60—1mna

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.

Assets Gold, $17,005,026

45 William St., New York.

Horace M. Barry, Agent,

E. Shepperson, Actuary,

Wilmington, N. C.

August 18, 1868.

MARINE INSURANCE.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Assets Dec. 31st, 1867- - -$1,462,770.96.

Insurance effected on the most favorable terms by HORACE M. BARRY.

E. SHEPPERSON, ACTUARY.

nov 24 49—

Receipts per W & M R R, Dec 9, 1868.

A C Schaffer, Jr, 1 bale cotton; E Post & Sons, 6 do do; G R Gaither, Jr, & Co, 1 do do; Coulter & Co, 9 do do; Thos Scott, 28 do do; Williams, Taylor & Co, 23 do do; S Furman & Co, 15 do do; Kirkland, Wylie & Co, 30 do do; T e Moses & Co, 4 do do; Stronnyer & Co, 1 do do; C H Reid & Co, 2 do do; Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge, 13 do do; Wm Bryce & Co, 6 do do; Worth & Daniel, 1 do do; Aprian & Vollers, 2 do do; Willard Bros, 2 do do, W H McRary & Co, 21 do do; E Prschau, 1 do do; Finlayson & Bro, 2 do do, 4 bbls potatoes, 40 do rosin, 4 do spirits; Mitchell & Huggins, 1 bag corn 7 do pinders; O G Parsley & Co, 50 bbls rosin; Oak Island Light House, 1 keg; J R Green & Co, 5 boxes, 1 bbl; Vick, Mebane & Co, 100 bbls rosin, 5 do spirits; Yarborough, 44 bbls turpentine, A Alderman, 54 do do; E Murray & Co, 116 bbls rosin, 20 do spirits, 1 bundle empty bags; M Bellamy, 8 bags rough rice; Judge E Cantwell, 1 keg wine; Williams & Murchison, 93 bbls rosin; Robinson, Smith & Co, 2 bbls spirits, 18 do rosin, 1 wagon; T C Lewis, 2 boxes poultry; Moffitt & McLaurin, 40 bbls rosin.

Receipts per W., C. & R. Railroad, Dec. 9, 1868.

H B Eilers, 36 bbls spirits turpentione, 45 do rosin; Moffitt & McLaurin, 370 do rosin; Petteway & Moore, 14 do rosin; Williams & Murchison, 9 do rosin, 20 bales cotton; Vick, Mebane & Co, 5 do cotton; F W Kerchner, 9 bbls spirits turpentine, 64 do rosin, 2 bales cotton; DeRosset & Co, 11 bbls rosin; Sprunt & Hinson, 60 do rosin.

Hotel Arrivals December 9.

PURCELL HOUSE—J R DAVIS, Proprietor.

M H Hatch, N Y; W W Newman, Baltimore; S M Neily, Philadelphia; J E Bruff, Baltimore; S Washing, C Bently, G T Leach, N Y; S H Fishblate, O M Sadler, C C Crow, H T Bannet, C Jones, W T Hanaford, J Bardin, H H Register, J A Alston, J Crump, Geo P Alston, R O Gregory, G S Bolton, J S Griffith and lady, Jno C Rhodes, Geo Kornegay, N C; C E Preston, Ala; E G Ghio, Va; C C McKenzie, W T Taylor and lady, H L Moulton, Philadelphia; W W Bennett, Washington, D C; M Bubyman, J B Brown, Baltimore; O Peck, J W Stanton, N Y; S G Gage, Pa; W R Covell, New Port, R I; G Hathaway, O Edes, Plymouth, Mass; J L Whitny, F B Lawrence, N Y; S P Smith, S C; R Harvy, Va; D H Winfield and lady, N J.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET,
December 9, 1868—6 P. M.

TURPENTINE—Is 5 cents higher, and we quote sales to-day of 300 bbls. at $2 95 for soft, and $1 95 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of 300 bbls. at 42 cents ₱ gallon.

ROSIN.—Market quiet. Sales of only 222 bbls. at $1 60@$1 65 for strained, and $4 50 for extra No. 1.

TAR.—Only 21 bbls. received and sold at $2 10 ₱ bbl.

COTTON.—Sales of 58 bales at 21 cents for ordinary, 21½ cents for low middling, and 22½ cents for middling.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Reported for the Journal.

General Market Reports.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Noon.

The Stock market is steady and strong. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange 109½. Gold 135¾. Five-twenties, of '62, 111. North Carolinas 65½; new, 63½; Virginias, ex-coupon 55, new 57½; Tennessees, ex-coupons, 68, new 68½.

Flour firm and 10 cents better. Wheat 1@2 cents higher. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork $25 50@$26 16. Lard firm, in bbls. 15½@15¾. Cotton firmer at 24½@24¾c. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 45½@46c. Rosin dull at $3 30 for strained common, and $2 35@$2 40 for good strained.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—P. M.

Money firm and more active at 6@7 ₱ cent. premium—mostly at 7. Sterling Exchange firmer at 109½@109¾. Gold 136. Government securities active and firmer—5 20s, of '62, 111.

Cotton ¼ cent better—sales 4,200 bales at 24½@25c—mostly at 25c. Other articles unchanged since noon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9—P. M.

Cotton—Market opened quiet, but became active and improved ¼@½ cents—sales to-day 1,000 bales: middling 23½ cents. Receipts to-day 1,368 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—P. M.

Cotton firmer—uplands 10¼d; Orleans 11¼d; sales 12,000 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

9—Steamer Halcyon, Daley, from Fayetteville, to A Johnson & Co; with 72 bbls spirits turpentine, 89 do crude turpentine, 245 do rosin, 13 do tar, 5 bales yarn, to Worth & Daniel, A Johnson & Co, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 72 hours from Philadelphia, to Worth & Daniel; with mdze.

CLEARED.

9—Steamer Halcyon, Daley, for Fayetteville, by A Johnson & Co.

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

BOSTON.

Br Brig Sarah Phillips, Edwards, cld Dec 1

NEW YORK.

Br Barque J E Woodworth, Nugent, cld Dec 1
Schr Gem, Jones, cld Dec 2
Schr John Ferris, St John, cld Dec 3

Consignees of Goods per Steamship Mary Sanford, due from New York.

Adrian & Vollers, J C Hyer, T C Lewis, Cannon, Stokley & Co, J C McMillan, Geo Myers, H C Rockwell, J M Hardwick, C Ledbetter & Co, D & J Newman, J Utley, Wm Patten, Green, Watson & Walsh, Williams & Murchison, E J Lilly, A H Neff, A F Johnson, J H Stevenson, W Larkins, John Dawson, Ricketts & Feretter, S R Bunting, C Tienken, J W & W C Leak, Merriman & Newberry, S J Hinsdale, E Kidder, F F French, Willard Bros, L Brown, C R Mayer, A A Solomons, W, C & R R Co, R Mitchell, C S Serross, T Martine, E Munroe & Co, W G Hall, J D Love, H McLin, W C McMillan, F W Kerchner, W B Raynor, G A Peck, F A Durham, Brown & Anderson, A Lessman, S P Hawley, H Bremer, Julius Brown, Jas Anderson & Co, J A Mebane, L Flanagan, W Bogin, W H Sherwood, Sutton & Child, Robinson, Smith & Co, B Godwin, J S Spear, G W Hockiday, J R Lee, G W Cooper, J Walker, E J Moody, Huggins & Co, Brock & Webb, W Murchison, T R Kendall, O Smith & Co, Rockwell & Spivey, Sol Haas, Cowan & Metts, S H Manning, W G Hill, Rev A A Watson, J J Gilchrist, E A Keith, W H Bernard, T H McKoy & Co, A A McKethan, N R Bryan & Son, J T Solomon, J D & J B Carver, Reilly & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Miss L H Anderson, A A Hartefield, J T Schonwald.

HATS---HATS.

AN ELEGANT STYLE of

SILK HATS

on hand, and daily expected more at

MUNSON & CO.'S

Clothing Store.

dec 9 67—

WANTED.

TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND HAND Turpentine Distillery of about twenty barrels capacity.

Address, stating terms and full description, GURGANUS & BURROUGHS, Conwayboro', S. C.

dec 8 60—6t

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

New York, Nov. 3, 1868.

To the People of the Southern States.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some 20 years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safegnard against counterfeiters, and to render all attempts to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were fowarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and a report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes.—The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was copyrighted, a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1851; and the label was deposited, as his trade mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the daring character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these Schnapps would have precluded the introductions and sale of counterfeits. They seem, however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of impostors. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbuge; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam, Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper, of unequalled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the *Southern States* of the sale of cheap imitations of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in those markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that cheap gin, put up in Schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would say that he has produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousand dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he designed should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown it to be the only liquor in the world that can be uniformly depended upon as unadulterated; that he has challenged investigation, analysis, comparison, and experiment in all its forms; and from every ordeal the preparation which bears his name, seal and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He therefore feels a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all they are represented to be.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOTT, M. D.,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

26 PINE STREET, NEW YORK,
Nov. 21, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present:*

DEAR SIR: I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your Schiedam Schnapps, with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the Schiedam Schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

NEW YORK, 53 CEDAR STREET,
November 26, 1867.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., *Present:*

DEAR SIR: I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps," which I took from a fresh package in your bonded warehouse, and find, as before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being aged and not recently prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully,
FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 1.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The want of pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delirium tremens, and other diseases of the brain and nerves, so rife in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a great degree, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, including your Gin, which you sell under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, which we consider justly entitled to the high reputation it has acquired in this country; and from your long experience as a foreign importer, your Bottled Wines and Liquors should meet with the same demand.

We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable apothecaries in different parts of the city as agents for the sale of your Brandies and Wines, where the profession can obtain the same when needed for medicinal purposes.

Wishing you success in your new enterprise,

We remain your obedient servants,

VALENTINE MOTT, M D, Professor of Surgery, University Medical College, New York.
J M CARNOCHAN, M D, Professor of Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. No 24 East Sixteenth street.
LEWIS A SAYRE, M D, No 735 Broadway.
H P DEWEES, M D, No 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M D, No 120 Ninth street.
NELSON STEELE, M D, No 37 Bleecker street.
JOHN O'REILLY, M D, No 230 Fourth street.
B I RAPHAEL, M D, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, etc, No 91 Ninth street, and others.

The proprietor also offers for sale

Bottled Wines and Liquors,

imported and bottled by himself, expressly for medicinal use. Each bottle has his certificate of its purity.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

nov 28 52-3m

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

dec 4 57—

1868. 1868.

FALL TRADE!

—:o:—

JOHN J. HEDRICK

OFFERS to his friends and the public, the most COMPLETE STOCK of

DRY GOODS

in the city—selected especially to suit the times.

Great inducements will be offered to cash buyers.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

which has made this Store "A HOUSEHOLD WORD," will be continued.

Remember that I deal in

DRY GOODS ONLY,

That I buy for CASH, and at retail sell for

CASH

ONLY, and that I have but

ONE PRICE.

The learned and unlearned, are dealt with alike.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Are invited to an examination of my STOCK.—They can be supplied at New York prices on short time, for approved city acceptance.

NO. 7, NORTH FRONT STREET.

sept 24 307—

Shipping.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FINE, FAST-SAILING STEAMSHIP

ASHLAND,

Captain CROWELL.

WILL ARRIVE SUNDAY, December 6, and leave our Wharf (between Dock and Orange Sts.) for New York, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868.

This Line will comprise the following Steamers:

FAIRBANKS.....Capt. A. Hunter.
WM. P. CLYDE.....Capt. Wm. Powell.
REBECCA CLYDE....Capt. O. Chichester.
MARY SANFORD.....Capt. Jno Moore.

WITH SUCH ADDITIONAL STEAMERS AS MAY BE REQUIRED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE TRADE.

Sailing from NEW YORK every

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,

At 4 P. M., from Pier 15, E. R., foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of Shippers is called to the LOW RATES and GREAT FACILITIES offered by this Line.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

Through Bills of Lading given to Fayetteville, N. C., and all Points on the Wilmington, Charlotte and R. R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R Road, Wilmington and Manchester R Road, and their Connections.

For Freight Engagements, apply to

WORTH & DANIEL,
Wilmington N. C.

JAMES HAND,
119 Wall, Cor. of South St., New York.

June 26 231—

Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Line to Wilmington, N. C.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL be run between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C.:

Leave Philadelphia.....Monday, Oct. 5
" " .....Friday, Oct. 23
" " .....Friday, Nov. 6
" " .....Friday, Nov. 20
" " .....Friday, Dec. 4
" " .....Saturday, Dec. 19

Leave Wilmington.....Wednesday, Oct. 14
" " .....Friday, Oct. 30
" " .....Friday, Nov. 13
" " .....Saturday, Nov. 28
" " .....Saturday, Dec. 12
" " .....Monday, Dec. 28

☞ Shippers will please take notice of this.

WORTH & DANIEL, Agents.

oct 4 6—

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON

WEEKLY STEAMSHIP LINE,

Composed of the First Class Steamships

LUCILLE,

W. S. HARRINGTON, Commander,

and

JAMES A. GARY,

H. L. HALL, Commander.

The Steamship LUCILLE,

WILL LEAVE OUR WHARF FOOT OF Princess St., for Baltimore on SATURDAY December 12.

FOR FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS, Apply to

ATKINSON & SHEPPERSON,
11 and 12 North Water street.

may 3 179-1y

125 HHDS. SYRUP AND MOLASSES for sale by

WILLARD BROS,
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THE DAILY JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

The President's Message.

The JOURNAL alone of the North Carolina press publishes the full text of the President's Message this morning. The hour at which the telegram was completed compels us to omit any reference to it in this issue. This last annual Message of President JOHNSON is worthy its predecessors. He calmly surveys the situation, unawed by the partisan storm which rages about him, and marches off the field bearing aloft the banner of the Constitution, under which he has so nobly, but unsuccessfully, battled. He will carry with him in his retirement the hearty good wishes of every patriot in the land.

The Legislature.

The proceedings of the Legislature on Monday were unimportant. One half of the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Purdie, Senator from the 14th District, had held the position of Magistrate before the war; was a member of the Legislature of 1858-'59, and took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; never served in the army; never invested a dollar in Confederate bonds; was a private in the Home Guards, but never served, unless compelled to do so; and that in consequence he is banned by the Howard Amendment, and not entitled to his seat. On motion of Mr. Love, its further consideration was postponed until Wednesday, in order to give the other portion of the Committee time to present a minority report.

In the House, Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, introduced a bill to divide and separate the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, which was ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Telegraphed to the Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—10:50 A. M.

Fellow-citizens of the
Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of states, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revolution of injurious, of oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The Legislature or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although embracing a period less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute books. States to which the constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, and were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the white people under the dominion of persons of color in the south has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again disturb the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The federal constitution, the *Magna Charta* of American rights—under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and became a great nation among the powers of the earth, must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife has ceased—the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force in the Southern States—the people had warmed into national life and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple, yet effective provisions of the constitution, the executive department with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties.—Congress, however, interfered and refusing to perfect the work so nearly accomplished, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States; adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice other acts have been passed not warranted by the constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the tenure-of-office bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its repeal would enable the executive department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the federal constitution.

The act of March 2d, 1865, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1866, and for other purposes, contains a provision which interfere with the President's constitutional function as commander-in-chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled, for while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the constitution, that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."—It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government, and an indication that hereafter the constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unswerving guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people, increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the federal government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars. In 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars. In 1850, forty-one millions. In 1860, sixty-three millions. In 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two million. By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditures since the beginning of the government, has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen *per centum*, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight *per centum*. Again; the expenses of the government in 1863, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three million, while in 1866, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two million, an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine *per centum*, while the increase of population was only twenty-one *per centum* for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791, the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar *per capita*, and in 1860, but two dollars *per capita*, while in 1869, they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents *per capita*.

It will be observed that all of these statements refer to, and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of three war periods, the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. In 1814, the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812, reached their highest amount—about thirty-one million, while our population slightly exceeded eight million, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents *per capita*.—In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents *per capita* for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty eight dollars and twenty cents *per capita*.

From the fourth day of March 17-9, to the 30th of June 1861 the entire expenditures of the government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions. California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced, and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the government have, successively, been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named. These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by people now that a profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs, have during the past three years gradually diminished and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy or else make inevitable an increase of taxes already too onerous and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax-gathers impoverishes the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money, which they collect from the people in the name of the government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which is suffered to exist, and cannot fail to diminish confidence in the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions. It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the treasury a surplus of $28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, will be $341,392,868 and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000 and the expenditures to $303,000,060, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the government commenced operations under the federal constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five million of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five million of dollars when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven million. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the moral events of President Jackson's administration.

After its redemption a large fund remained in the treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1861, our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when in the Spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450, but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions. In my message to Congress of December 4th, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become the accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands.

Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty million. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent, should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and the payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controling power in the affairs of the government. The borrowers will become servants to the lenders—the lenders to the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new task-masters in the shape of bond-holders and tax-gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchial government and tending to monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation, and are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of our Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us, carefully to avoid the dangers which threaton a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends five *per cent.* Congress in a bill passed prior to the adjournment on the 27th of July last agreed upon four and four-and-a-half per cent While by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exhorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount obtained was in real money three or four hundred *per cent* less than the obligations, which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant percentage for the use of the money borrowed which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the treasury upon each dollar they own in government securities six *per cent* in gold which is nearly or quite equal to nine *per cent* in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the National Banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six *per cent.* interest, and that they are exempt from taxation by the government and the States, and thereby enhanced two *per cent.* in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair renumeration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation.

Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which, in sixteen years and eight months, would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would, at present rates, be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times, in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bonds.

If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes $150,000,000, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivaled that of the great maratime powers, has rapidly diminished and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition.—The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion, and of injudicious legislation, and it should be the aim of the government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last annual message which relate to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The regulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand.—The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the Rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders," is nearly seven hundred million. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these divers opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertable into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced.—Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves. Second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imposts. And, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metalic currency, when collected is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory to the people, why those who defend us on the sea—the pensioner upon the gratitude of the Nation—bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service—the public servants in the various departments of the government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the Nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the constitution. And by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to $1,174,000,000, while, for the same period, the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the treasury $103,407,985 in coin. In circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about forty millions of dollars, and a few millions in the national and other banks. In all less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849 and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $330,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the treasury, and therefore, most probably, remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation.

It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency as long as the government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metal, bearing the national device, are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion.—The time has come, however, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.—Specie payments having been resumed by the government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry; every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses as to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium: such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions; not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency—the injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed, by a degraded paper currency authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by the government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the land office, pension office, patent office and Indian bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, 6,655,700 acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the general land office for the same period were $1,632,745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover 2,328,923 acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls; and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement was $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars. And including all issues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for various tribes where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instructions to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within the respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento, have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on the 5th instant, to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior in August last invited my attention to the report of a government director in relation to the Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road. I submitted, for the opinion of the Attorney General, certain questions in regard to the authority of the executive which arose upon this report, and those which had, from time to time, been presented by the commissioner appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case he affirmed the right of the executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigation, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several bureaus of the war department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military forces on the 30th of September last was 56,000 men, and it is computed that by the 1st of January next this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country. And in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment, whenever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends.

While in 1860, sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $35,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870. The estimates of the war department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, $33,814,461, and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively: $25,224,415, $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, was $77,124,707. The expenditures for the first quarter ending the 30th of September last were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of $93,000,000. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the navy exhibits the operations of that department, and of the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different ports of the world, three of these vessels are returning to the United States, and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security.

A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisitions and our expanding commerce and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the government by the secretary, as trust, to three per cent, instead of six per cent, which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment to the pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,093,414.

The Post Master General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress amounted to $22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the treasury of $3,800,000 the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is $741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over the revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service established by the acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 58,700 miles, equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect. Under their provisions important improvements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage and enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-atlantic ocean mail service since January 1st, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions—a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangement for ocean mail steamship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatamala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Siberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Plate, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the beligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

C. A. Washburn, late United States minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Assumption, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war.—The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the "Wasp" to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled and the "Wasp" therefore resumed her errand, and Mr. Washburn and family and conveyed them to a safe and convenient sea port. In the meantime, an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic.—The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. Washburn's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States. Mr. Washburn, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality and testimony to support the President's allegation against the United States Minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Platte, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Assumption, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the U. S. South Atlantic squadron has been directed to attend the new minister, with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Equador, Peru and Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the republics of Peru, Bolivia and Equador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war with the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself. Since no beligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side, Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our poposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may be soon accepted by all the beligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be attended with common benefit to the beligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations.—I communicate for the consideration of Congress the correspondence which shows that the Bolivian republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalleled severity in the republics of Peru, Equador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of those disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection, I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss republic, whose government and institutions are tendered to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent devastating inundation.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis; for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous republic and our own. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter republic.

Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The convention created by the treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the department of State. The heretofore recognized government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted, a provisional government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of Hayti and St. Domingo, and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchial powers. While the United States have on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a threatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communicants by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make these communicants distrust, if not decided, a government which, at will, consigns to military dominion States that are integral parts of our federal union. While ready to resent any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchial form of government assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending technical jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of these islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new Convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty. Enterprising national policy would seem to satisfy the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republ

tion of J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, postponed until Monday next.

House bill No. 64, for the relief of Halifax county, unfavorably reported upon by the committee, was next reached, when

J. S. Leary, colored, moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Upon that motion W. T. Hayes, colored, called for the yeas and nays. The call was not sustained, and the motion to concur was adopted.

House bill No. 65 (introduced by Mr. Parker), to prohibit hunting on the Sabbath: (This bill provides that any person or persons who shall be known to hunt in this State on the Sabbath, with a dog or dogs, or shall be found off of their premises on the Sabbath, having with him or them a shot gun, rifle or pistol, shall be subject to indictment, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine not to exceed fifty dollars—two-thirds of such fine to inure to the benefit of the free public schools in the county, of which such parties are residents; the remainder to go to the informant.)

The bill created quite a long discussion, and finally passed its several readings, with the following proviso, offered by Mr. Moore:

Provided, That this act shall not apply to any person violating it in defence of his own property.

The House then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Pou, until Monday next, 11 o'clock.

STATE NEWS.

Plunder in Bankruptcy.—Mr. Cowen, a merchant of Hillsboro', filed a petition in Bankruptcy. He paid Deweese $75 down. His goods sold for $3,066 77.—Eighteen hundred dollars only were reported for distribution. When we heard from the case last, certain creditors were determined to overhaul the matter before Judge Brooks.

Judge Brooks is an honest man, and we think that he will be apt to dock Cebe Harris' bill. Now Cebe's fees as Deputy Marshal were $400, of which $300 were for storage of the goods in Raleigh, for two months.

With such fees the Superintendent of Public Works should be made to abate one dollar in the cord on wood for the Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Grissom's attention is called to the matter.

Deweese is put down in the bill as claiming $125 over and above the $75 sent with the petition. The Colonel don't want "guns" nor "peace," but a few more *Caesars!*—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

From the abstract return, showing the vote for Judges of the Supreme and Superior Court in the Spring Election, just published by Dr. H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, the following gentlemen received the vote annexed to their names, respectively:

For Chief Justice.—R. M. Pearson, 164,798.

For Associate Justices.—Edwin G. Reade, 158,137; W. B. Rodman, 91,411; Robert P. Dick, 92,869; Thomas Settle, 90,380; W. H. Battle, 73,499; Mathas E. Manly, 73,289; A. S. Merrimon, 73,327.

For Judge Superior Court.—Charles Pool, 91,509; Edmund W. Jones, 92,158; Charles R. Thomas, 90,965; Daniel L. Russell, 92,103; Ralph P. Buxton, 165,224; Samuel Watts, 92,380; Albion W. Tourgee, 92,312; Darius H. Starbuck, 90,358; George W. Logan, 93,006; Anderson Mitchell, 165,151; James L. Henry, 92,326; Riley H. Cannon, 92,482; David A. Barnes, 74,074; E. J. Warren, 73,763; Geo. V. Strong, 72,357; W. S. Devane, 73,417; R. B. Gilliam, 73,330; Thomas Ruffin, 73,350; Francis E. Shober, 72,601; W. M. Shipp, 73,642; J. L. Baily, 73,479; A. T. Davidson, 73,809.

Treasurer's Report—"*Contingencies.*"—The following exhibit, taken from the Report of our Public Treasurer, shows a remarkable increase of expenditures within the fiscal year, under the convenient head of "*contingencies*," so often used to cover up expenses that ought to be made public. Let us have light. Let somebody on the Committee of Finance look into the mystery and give the people light.

Let us have the *items*:

1867. October	$1,790 63
" November	3,211 97
" December	1,783 40
1868. January	1,419 30
" February	491 74
" March	1,466 09
" April	1,639 17
" May	1,838 84
" June	4,005 44
" July	3,794 87
" August	5,547 93
" September	8,341 46
	$35,380 94

Thirty-five thousand dollars in one year for "*contingencies*." Nobody knows for what! Half as much as the expense of the whole State government a few years ago!

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Another Homicide.—Rev. Elijah James, a colored preacher of the Baptist persuasion, was killed in James City yesterday, by a negro named Mingo Jones, under circumstances of a peculiar atrocious character. The following are the facts as reported to us by a member of the Coroner's jury:

Mingo Jones had rented a piece of land on which were some old pine stumps, adapted for kindling purposes. The wife of Elijah James, desiring fuel of that character, went into Jones' field and began to cut up one of the old stumps. Jones, seeing her thus employed, approached the woman and, after a few words, administered a castigation. James, hearing of the treatment his wife had undergone, and naturally indignant, caught up an axe and started after the chastiser. On approaching him he was ordered to throw down his axe under penalty of being killed. He immediately complied, when Jones deliberately raised a gun, which he had in his hand, and shot James in the bowels, inflicting a mortal wound. He shortly expired.

The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict in accordance with these facts and Jones was arrested and incarcerated in Craven street Jail. It would have saved much useless expense if he had been lynched on the spot.

James is said to have been a quiet, well-behaved man, and a regularly ordained minister of the gospel.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

The Election in the 41st Senatorial District.—We are pleased to learn that Dr. R. L. Beall is the Conservative candidate in this District.

Dr. Beall is an excellent gentleman and a man of decided ability. He is quite an able debater on the stump. In the recent canvass he did excellent service.

We feel no doubt of his election. We learn that the Lieutenant Governor has left the city and his public duties for the purpose, it is supposed, of taking part in this contest!

Charlotte.—The citizens of Charlotte have nominated Major C. Dowd for the Mayoralty at the ensuing Municipal election. Major D. is eminently fitted for the position.

To Be Hung.—John W. Owens, convicted for the murder of B. F. Withers, is to be hung on next Friday, the 11th, at Dallas. We understand efforts are made to obtain a reprieve from the Governor.

Charlotte *Times*.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

"Dot" Doffs His Hat—Raleigh—The "Governor" and his Friends—The State Officers—The Supreme Court—The Lieut. Gov. and his Watch—The Senate—Black-Mail—The House—New Members—The Representative from New Hanover—The Circuit Court—The District Attorney, &c., &c.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 7, 1868.

Dear Journal:—Unavoidable circumstances have prevented an earlier resumption of the intercourse with yourself and your numerous readers, which I formerly found so pleasant. I propose now to renew the acquaintance, and hope, in the progress of events, as they are developing themselves here, to exhibit "the very age and body of the times," as Shakspear hath it.

During the brief interval that has transpired since my last sojourn in this place, I find that change has been active and busy. The evidences of it are to be seen in the city itself, which is manifestly improving, but they are most palpable in the Capitol, (where, in one sense, there is *no* improvement)—and it is with that building and its inmates that I propose principally to deal in the course of my epistolization. Whatever of interest, however, may elsewhere transpire, your patrons shall have the benefit of it.

Well, the Capitol: The man "who writes himself Governor" may be found there each day, as before. The result of the late election (somewhat contrary to my expectation, I admit,) has wrought *no* increase in the number of his parasites and sycophants. He is surrounded by precisely the same coterie of contemptible adventurers and low native outcasts that ere while gathered about and fawned upon him—to the ineffable nausea of decent people. Menninger, the carpet-bag Secretary of State, still makes a good thing of his position, employing, I am told, three clerks where his predecessor had one, and manipulating the fees of his office with genuine Yankee *shrewdness*—to call it by a mild and charitable name. He is rarely seen upon the streets, I learn, but, when once seen, is easily distinguished thereafter by a peculiar hang-dog look, which is his marked physical characteristic. Old "H. Adams," the Auditor, is so harmless and insignificant as to float entirely unobserved on the surface, while the chief of carpet-baggers, Ashley, is intrusive and officious in exact proportion to his effrontery and known malignity. All of these men are ensconced in their respective rooms, from which the former neat and substantial carpeting and furniture have been removed, to make way for something more elegant, extravagant and *suitable*—God save the mark!—to the fancies of these official mendicants. What care these men for the people's money? *Their* friends pay none, or but little, of the taxes. The meretricious finery which surrounds them but the more glaringly exhibits their vulgar pretensions, just as a gilded cornice around dirty walls but the more plainly brings out the dirt.

The systematically arranged law library of the Supreme Court has been *huddled* in an obscure upper room of the building in order to make way for Ashley, who holds his official negro levees in the room once graced by the judicial presence of Gaston, Daniel, Ruffin, Manly and Battle. But for the slur and indignity which, *abstractly*, this arrangement puts upon the Judiciary of North Carolina, I am sufficiently uncharitable to feel no concern about it. Let Pearson, Reade, Rodman, Settle and Dick creep their weary and painful way up two long flights of stairs to their obscure attic, and then take time to reflect upon the spirit to which they have been so instrumental in giving potency, which tramples upon the hallowed and venerable institutions of the past, and instals Yankee vagabonds in the places of precedence and preferment! Let the carpet-baggers gloat over their triumph, and let these political ermine-wearers suck their judicial thumbs in mortification! Who cares?

The respective Legislative Halls present pretty much the same aspect as that with which I have formerly made you acquainted. In the Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor ostentatiously parades that famous *watch*—which was given to him for no other reason, that I can imagine, than because he *needs watching*. Brogden wears his usual appearance of *wise stultification*; W. D. Jones is as silly and conceited as of yore; Wynne as pompous; Barrow as malignant; Galloway as impudent; Eppes as black; Blythe as *clerical*, (oh! Lord); and Lassiter as *sappy*; Robbins, Osborne, Love, and the other Democratic Senators—their ranks increased by such efficient allies as Graham and Scott—are as dignified, vigilant and true as ever. The Senator from Craven, Mr. Sweet, though a Radical, has suddenly taken a manly, *North Carolina* stand in the matter of exposing venality and corruption, with which the whole atmosphere reeks, which will commend him to the favorable regards of all honest men. I believe Mr. S. to be sincere in his avowed purpose of ferreting out the villainy of the "Rings," and I will keep you as fully posted, as my information will warrant, of the progress of the investigation. I *know* a thing or two myself, which you shall have hereafter; but at present, I wish to be merely, as it were, introductory.

Let us enter the House. The same old scenes greet, or rather pain, the eye.—Here are the same eighteen or twenty black spots diversifying the foreground, and overhead, in the galleries, the same *array* of "cullud" sisters with their odoriferous swains. Old Downing is still sleepy, Jim Harris oily and impertinent, Estes consequential upon small capital, Coffee Mayo *spectacular* and feloniously intent, Gahagan trembling with age and spleen, Ashworth huge and dirty—and so on, down the roll. There are several new members who constitute an acquisition; among them Malone, of Caldwell, and Welsh, of Haywood, the latter a fearless, trenchant Representative. *Your* new man French is a sort of "Saul, the son of Kish," among the carpet-baggers. Altitudinally, vocally, hirsutically, he is "some"—and he plainly thinks that he is considerably more than "some." He is a study—not a very deep one—and I intend to study him. His aspirations appear to be as lofty as his stature, and he evidently means to dwarf Estes under his portly shadow. But of all these things, more anon.

The Circuit Court is in session here, with a tremendous docket. The wretched and laughable incompetency of Starbuck, the District Attorney, makes this Court a farce, and greatly impedes business. At every step he *implicitly* follows the only contingent acquiescence of Dogberry, and "writes" *himself* "down an Ass!"

Dot.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK
NEATLY
EXECUTED
AT THE
JOURNAL OFFICE

The Truth of History.

Wilke's Spirit, after adverting to the great dissatisfaction created at the North when the terms accorded to General Johnston by General Sherman were announced, and to the injustice done to General Sherman in that matter, proceeds as follows:

It now falls to our lot to show that the responsible author of the Sherman-Johnston agreement *was not General Sherman, but President Lincoln*. The facts which we are about to relate were brought to our knowledge during this last summer, and were committed to paper at the time.—There were obvious reasons why they should be withheld until after the election; but there is no objection now to their being laid before the public, and we are especially glad to have an opportunity of doing so, because this journal, among others, was unjust to Sherman at the time of the surrender.

On the 27th of March, 1865, two or three days before the final movement upon Richmond, General Sherman, fresh from his march to the sea, arrived at City Point for the purpose of conferring with the President and the general-in-chief. Mr. Lincoln was then on board the gunboat Queen, and on that day an interview took place on the boat between the President, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman and Admiral David D. Porter. From one of the parties of this interview, a gentleman connected with the Spirit of the Times obtained a verbal narrative of what took place. There was no pledge of secrecy, and we feel that we violate no obligation in making public the substance of it.

"Mr. Lincoln," said the narrator, "had come down to City Point with the most liberal views towards the rebels, and was willing that they should capitulate on almost any terms. His heart was tenderness throughout, and as long as the enemy laid down their arms, he did not care how it was done. After hearing from herman a description of his position, he proposed that the same terms should be offered to Johnston that would have been given to Lee. To this Gen. Sherman strenuously objected, declaring that he had Johnston cooped up where he could not get away, and that he would be compelled to surrender at all hazards, whatever terms we proposed. I never saw him more energetic in my life than while he was arguing this point; but Mr. Lincoln leaned towards milder measures, fearing that the Confederate General would escape South by the railroads, and have to be chased again.—Sherman declared this to be impoible.—'I have Johnston,' said he, 'where he cannot move without breaking up his army, which, once disbanded, can never be got together again. The Southern railroads are all broken up. I have destroyed them so that they cannot be used for a long time.'"

"General Grant asked: 'What is to prevent their laying the rails again?'

"'Why,' said Sherman, 'my bummers don't do things by halves. Every rail has been placed over a hot fire, and twisted as crooked as a ram's horn. They never can be used again till they have been through a rolling mill.'

"The President, however, was very decided about the matter, and insisted that Johnston should be induced immediately to surrender by granting him most liberal terms. Grant, too, was anxious that Johnston should not try to get into Richmond, where he might give us a great deal of trouble and Sherman was compelled to yield, though he did it very unwillingly. The terms of capitulation which afterwards made such a disturbance, were, in fact, *subsequently arranged by Mr. Lincoln himself*, and if he had lived he never would have allowed Sherman to bear the responsibility of them."

This narrative is conclusive. Mr. Lincoln, it is now clear, virtually dictated the terms to Johnston, just as he did the terms to Lee; and had it not been for his kindness of heart, we have no doubt that Grant would have exacted "unconditional surrender" in the one case, and Sherman have been equally peremptory in the other. Had the President not been assassinated before Johnston's capitulation, it is probable that the celebrated memorandum would have been acceptable to a majority of the Northern people. It is certain at all events, that Sherman would not have been to blame for it. The patience with which he has borne undeserved obloquy so long will be appreciated by his countrymen, and they will not fail to honor the elevated sentiment through which, when a single word would have vindicated him, he refrained from speaking it.

Anecdote of the Late Baron Rothschild.

A Paris correspondent writes that the late Baron James Rothschild went to Paris with $200,000 and died in possession of property valued at $400,000,000. The same writer says:

"The late baron was deservedly popular. He never forgot a service done him. In 1818 Caussidiere, whom the whirligig of revolution had made prefect of police, sent a posse of his *Garde Republicaine* to protect the bank in the Rue Lafitte from being plundered by the *peuple souverain*. About a twelvemonth later Caussidiere was in exile, and started as a wine merchant in London. Baron Rothschild every year gave him an order which enabled him to make both ends meet. This anecdote rests on the authority of Caussidiere himself. The late baron leaves but few autographs, but the following, addressed to a very notorious French exile, is worth recording:

"Sir: Allow me to put at your disposition the sum of thirty thousand francs.—That little capital will aid you in undertaking some business on the hard soil of exile. You can return the money to me in ten years—twenty years—in fact, when you like. It is a small recognition of the great services you have rendered your country.

"Yours truly,

"Rothschild."

Another correspondent says that in consequence of what occurred at Suresnes in 1848, M. Rothschild conceived some apprehensions for his personal safety, and had even some idea of quitting Paris altogether. Caussidiere, then prefect of police, who was well aware of the disastrous effect that would ensue if such a resolve were carried out, prevailed upon him to remain, and promised—a promise which he fulfilled—to protect him in case of necessity. M. Rothschild contributed a sum of 59,000 francs for the wounded of February, and continued his operations without molestation

Grant and Stanton.

The Republican Congressmen who have arrived here manifest a decided opinion in favor of Mr. Stanton's restoration to the War Department, partly on account of his administrative skill in the work of Southern restoration, and also as a compensation for his services to the party in retaining his position in opposition to President Johnson. His campaign speeches are also urged in his favor, and it has transpired that General Grant has been approached on the subject by parties of the highest influence. It is said that the General gave no indication of his intentions. It is hinted, however, that the relations of General Grant and Secretary Stanton, when the former was in active service, were not of a character calculated to strengthen the pretensions of Stanton's friends.—Dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American*.

Hunnicutt, the Virginia Radical, calls the Freedman's Bureau "a political curse—the most powerful engine of political trickery that has been known in the world since God made Adam."

DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

WILLIAM W HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugrated 4th of July 1868 Elected for 4 years from 1st January 1869.

Robert M Douglass, of Rockingham, Private Secretary.

Tod R Caldwell, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor, elected for 4 years from 1st January 1869. Speaker of Senate *ex officio*.

Henry J Menninger, of Craven, Secretary of State, elected for 4 years from 1st January 1869.

David A Jenkins, of Gaston, Treasurer, elected for 4 years from 1st January 1869.

Henderson H Adams, of Davidson, Auditor, elected for 4 years from 1st January 1869.

S S Ashley, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Schools, elected for 4 years from 1st January 1869.

C L Harris, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works, elected for 4 years from 1st January 1869.

Abiel W Fisher, of Bladen, Adjutant General, appointed by the Governor.

W L Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H D Coley, State Librarian, appointed by the Supreme Court and Governor.

Chas M Farris, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol, appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson H Adams, Auditor; David A Jenkins, Treasurer; S S Ashley, Ceburn L Harris, *ex-officio*.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Liutenant-Governor; Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustees 8 years.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh, in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.

R M Person, of Yadkin, Chief Justice, salary,
Edwin G Reade, of Person, Associate Justice, salary, $2,500
Wm B Rodman, of Beaufort, Associate Justice, salary, $2,500
R P Dick, of Guilford, Associate Justice, salary, $2,500
Thomas Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justice, salary, $2,500
William M Coleman, of Wake, Attorney General.
Samuel F Phillips, of Wake, Reporter, exclusive of fees, 600
C B Root, of Wake clerk, 500
James Litchford, of Wake, Marshal.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in the District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually at the time herein stated, and will continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

Judges—Elected by the people, Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.

1st District—Charles C Pool
2d do Edmund W Jones
3d do Chas R Thomas
4th do Daniel L Russell, Jr
5th do Ralph P Buxton
6th do Samuel W Watts
7th do Albion W Tourgee
8th do John M Cloud
9th do George W Logan
10th do Anderson Mitchell
11th do James L Henry
12th do Riley H Cannon

Solicitors—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.

1st District—J W Albertson
2d do Joseph J Martin
3d do John V Sherard
4th do John A Richardson
5th do Neill McKay
6th do William R Cox
7th do J R Bulla
8th do A H Joyce
9th do W P Bynum
10th do W P Caldwell
11th do Virgil S Lusk
12th do R M Henry

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Robeson county, on the fourth Monday in August and February
Bladen county, second Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February
Columbus county, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February
Brunswick county, sixth Mondayafter the fourth Monday in August and February
New Hanover county, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February
Sampson county, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February
Duplin county, twelfth Monday after the fourth Monday in August and February

The Burning of Fort Lafayette—Further Particulars.

The New York papers of yesterday contain further particulars of the burning of Fort Lafayette. The Tribune says:

Everything of an inflammable nature in Fort Lafayette was destroyed on Tuesday afternoon and night. All danger from the explosion of the magazine having passed, the residents below, who fled for safety, have mostly returned, and again occupy their homes. Inside the scene is one of utter devastation. The supports of the huge guns have been burnt away, and they now lie useless among the ruins. The magazine remains uninjured with the exception of the burning of the outer door. The explosion of loaded shells caused some damage to masonry, and cut large holes in the iron doors. Some unexploded shells are still among the ruins. When first seen the fire was less than a foot in diameter.—Buckets could not at first be found, and the vicinity was speedily deserted for fear of the explosion of the magazine. The loaded shells lying in the fort were scarcely less dangerous.

The loss is estimated at about $250,000. The Herald furnishes the following reminiscences of this fort:

Here it was that Colonel Burke presided as chief custodian and jailor of all the refractory prisoners of war and State during the memorable period of the rebellion.—Among the prisoners of note confined there was Admiral Buchanan, of the rebel navy, who lost his leg and was taken at the capture of Mobile, Ala. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy, occupied a casemate here until the 10th day of March, 1866.

Charles James Faulkner, formerly Minister of France, and for several successive terms member of Congress from Martinsburg, Virginia, was confined here; and Assistant Surgeon William M. Page, of Virginia, also, James Branch, Mayor of Washington; James Hayde, of Baltimore, Md.; Senator Hill, of Georgia; General Fitzhugh Lee, son of Robert E. Lee; Cole, the pirate of Lake Michigan—each dwelt for a term within the narrow limits of this celebrated work. Kennedy, the New York hotel burner, spent the last hours of his life here, and here finally paid the penalty of his crime. His body is interred in the reserve ground near Fort Hamilton. Brigadier General Stone, of the United States army, was also confined at this fort for several months for some reason or other, which was never divulged by the War Department.

Another Step.

Mr. Edward Crane, of Boston, broaches the idea of the government buying up all the railroads to make transportation cheap. This we suppose will follow the appropriation of the telegraph by government. Very soon, says an exchange, everybody will have everything for nothing—one-half the population being employed at large salaries to make a free distribution, and the other half taxed to death to make up deficiencies.

ELECTION RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	VOTE ON CONSTITUTION. For.	Against.	VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. Seymour.	Grant.
Alamance	995	1012	1055	1102
Alexander	367	501	516	351
Alleghany	229	210	284	245
Anson	988	846	1050	1002
Ashe	620	614	624	620
Beaufort	1324	1056	1227	1318
Bertie	1320	618	753	1517
Bladen	1270	971	1079	1372
Brunswick	784	785	698	878
Buncombe	1047	873	1090	1085
Burke	779	695	741	927
Cabarrus	832	1062	1111	940
Caldwell	384	624	617	894
Camden	474	517	530	528
Carteret	896	916	898	834
Caswell	1416	1438	1409	1957
Catawba	402	1060	1131	488
Chatham	1846	1162	1540	1765
Cherokee	386	262	423	443
Chowan	701	457	520	692
Clay	128	209	243	155
Cleveland	633	915	1037	656
Columbus	439	816	951	512
Craven	3401	1460	1493	3535
Cumberland	1770	1233	1680	1597
Currituck	437	887	907	416
Davidson	1705	841	835	1843
Davie	524	753	690	652
Duplin	962	1489	1580	1025
Edgecombe	2340	1158	1473	2681
Forsyth	1179	317	787	1262
Franklin	1431	1229	1376	1431
Gaston	893	603	678	878
Gates	448	659	672	452
Granville	2514	1765	2148	2754
Greene	801	594	557	756
Guilford	1922	1349	1496	2109
Halifax	3046	1317	1593	3206
Harnett	657	696	789	645
Haywood	404	467	660	412
Henderson	582	334	361	640
Hertford	805	592	714	744
Hyde	667	808	791	572
Iredell	844	1552	1412	959
Jackson	235	503	607	220
Johnston	1364	1008	1348	1204
Jones	594	451	422	592
Lenoir	1195	845	861	1215
Lincoln	647	608	738	625
Macon	807	521	572	323
Madison	515	285	459	529
Martin	937	920	607	740
McDowell	670	499	607	740
Mecklenburg	1705	1925	2149	1962
Mitchell	543	120	118	529
Montgomery	722	253	341	727
Moore	1093	734	884	1019
Nash	741	1048	1096	837
New Hanover	3571	2235	2344	3915
Northampton	1904	805	1045	1931
Onslow	417	724	879	417
Orange	1324	1863	1907	1453
Pasquotank	929	515	588	1047
Perquimans	870	533	580	913
Person	906	718	1054	953
Pitt	1737	1238	1559	1531
Polk	409	93	195	405
Randolph	1559	711	877	1752
Richmond	1202	675	808	1254
Robeson	1618	1259	1337	1318
Rockingham	1408	1143	1513	1463
Rowan	1162	1641	1530	1332
Rutherford	1350	457	688	1279
Sampson	1026	1180	1447	1026
Stanley	428	609	651	466
Stokes	761	449	744	783
Surry	851	614	737	818
Transylvania	148	254	232	186
Tyrrell	237	395	339	195
Union	760	731	930	811
Wake	3341	2382	2053	3433
Warren	2225	941	1053	2308
Washington	806	352	348	955
Watauga	320	307	348	303
Wayne	1485	1232	1487	1421
Wilkes	1445	540	820	1205
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Yancey	283	454	435	266
Yadkin	796	654	622	840
Total	93084	74015	84181	96488

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress.

Washington, Dec. 10—Noon.

House.—Boutwell succeeds Thad. Stevens as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee.

The Military Committee have reported several small bills.

Senate.—The Senate was engaged this morning in a short contest on the reference of the Indian Bureau bill. The friends of the bill desired its reference to the Military Committee; the opponents to the Indian Committee. Among the latter were the Democrats and Senators Thayer, Trumbull and Morrill, of Maine.

The Virginia election bill was not reached.

Grant Speaks.

New York, Dec. 10—Noon.

General Grant and Admiral Farragut were entertained by the Union League of this city. In the course of a brief speech, General Grant said: "I must, however, express my acknowledgments to the Union League of this city, as well as to the Union Leagues of other cites, for the great benefit they conferred on the Government during the rebellion through which we have passed of late years. I wish to acknowledge their liberality towards myself and toward the soldiers serving against the rebellion, and to thank them for it.

From New York—Further Particulars Regarding the Loss of the Hibernia.

New York, Dec. 10—P. M.

The steamship Hibernia had seventeen cabin and sixty-five steersmen passengers, making with the crew one hundred and fifty, of whom fifty-two were saved. The fate of the rest is unknown.

The Hibernia sunk seven hundred miles westward of the Irish coast.

The following is a list of the saved: A Mason, Miss Rogerson, Catharine Bogle, George C Forbs, Mrs E Morrell, Ann Webb, John A Bethel, Mrs Bethel, Patrick Brewster, Mrs D N Mulvin, John Robinson, Bernard McKelly, Rev M O'Conner, Josiah Cook and wife, all cabin passengers. Campbell, DeReny Rodgers, Dickett Dohn, Moses Austin, McGowan, wife and child and infant, McIntosh Irvine, all steerage passengers.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Valletta, Dec. 10—Noon.

Mount Etna has resumed a violent eruption.—Torrents of lava have devastated the surrounding country. Ashes are blown into the streets of Messenia. At last accounts the mountain was enveloped in smoke, with deafening detonations.

Madrid, Dec. 10—Noon.

The insurgents at Cadiz occupy the Hotel de Ville and surrounding houses for barracks. The troops occupy the custom house and the buildings in the neighborhood of the city gate.

All foreign consuls have taken refuge in the custom house.

The civil governor of Cadiz has fled to San Fernandee.

The insurgents are constituted of all able bodied men. Convicts and the former rural guards have joined the insurgents.

The insurgents have plenty of money. Governor Sarragossa telegraphs the Republicans that there was an attempted release to arm convicts but the plot has failed.

Vienna, Dec. 10—Noon.

The Emperor's address to the army says: "The country wants peace. We must maintain it.—Austria and Hungary are now equally interested in the grandeur and security of the Empire."

Liverpool, Dec 10—Noon.

The ship John Duncan, of New Brunswick, from Liverpool, capsized in the Atlantic ocean. The Captain, his wife and nine of the crew were lost.

New York Markets.

New York, Dec. 10—Noon.

The Stock market is weak and unsettled. Money active at 7 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange 109¼ Gold 136. Five-twenties, of '62, 111. North Carolinas 65½; new, 63; Virginias, new, 57½; Tennessees, 68¼, new 68¼.

Flour 5@10 cents better. Wheat a shade firmer and quiet. Corn dull and drooping. Mess Pork $25 50@$26 50. Steam Lard firm at 15¼@16 cts; common quiet and firm at 25 cents. Spirits Turpentine 45@47 cents, and drooping. Rosin quiet $2 30@$2 35. Freights quiet.

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Yancey	283	454	435	266
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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally repres

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

The Tables Turned.

Northern political philanthropists have
cceeded at last in arming the Southern
groes with the ballot. It is too late now
discuss how it has been done.
he military power of the Gov-
nment has been used to force
gro suffrage upon the Southern people,
d the General of the Armies has lent his
me and reputation to ensure its success.
the very first election after its illegal
ercise, the negroes of the South have
ected for the white people of the United
ates their President. The North has by
strength forced negro suffrage upon the
uth through its weakness. The recon-
ucted South now, in its strength, is about
feed the North out of the same spoon.
A call for a National Convention "by
ading men of color, *mostly in high official
ices of the eight reconstructed States*," to
eet in the City of Washington, on the
ird of March next, has been published.
he of the objects of the proposed Con-
ntion is "to consult with our brothers of
e North in regard to what steps are ne-
ssary to be taken to have them enjoy the
ssings that Iowa and Minnesota conferred
on her colored citizens Nov. 3d, 1868."
This is highly commendable, and we
sh these people the most abundant suc-
ss. The slaves of yesterday, who control
veral of the States of the Union, cannot
ow their appreciation of the blessings
y now enjoy better than by using the
luence by which a President was secured
their party, to demand the enfranchise-
nt of their fellows of the North, who
e always been free. This year, at the
tation of Northern Radicals, Congress
manded from an unwilling South an
endment to the Constitution, confer-
g upon the Southern blacks the privi-
e of suffrage, and why this year, at the
tation of Southern Radicals, should not
ngress demand of an unwilling North
amendment to the Constitution confer-
g the privilege of suffrage upon the
rthern blacks. Revolutions go forward,
why not this one. If we should be
ded by policy, and not by principle, we
uld declare for woman suffrage, for as
n as manhood suffrage is settled, then
versal suffrage will be the rallying cry
he next and victorious "party of pro-
ss."

Let Justice be Done.

The manner in which the Radical
teries have opened upon Senator SWEET,
and out of the Legislature, is the surest
dence of the truth of his charge that
bery has been successfully used to pro-
e the passage of bills. How ridiculous
the attempt at wit displayed by the
nator from Franklin, and taken in con-
ction with the evident reluctance with
ich he was forced to vote for the resolu-
n of inquiry, makes some suspicious
rsons believe that somebody has been
reed."
To what depths, indeed, has a party de-
nded, when one of its ablest men is
led out of it because he announces his
termination to expose dishonesty. The
ndard has already declared that the
lities of Senator SWEET are doubtful, and
icules a presumed or real friendship be-
een this Senator and Senator ROBBINS,
en but a few weeks since the same paper
ed honeyed words in regard to the
cial, political and business friendship of
eneral ABBOTT and Judge CANTWELL, a
deral Damon and Confederate Pythias,
ose wonderful affiliation was the highest
ample to lead to the practical recon-
uction of the State. Let Senator SWEET
pose corruption and protect his con-
tuents from the robberies of thieves, and
s political funeral will be published at
ce by the leaders of this party of "great
oral ideas."
We trust, however, he will not be fright-
ed by these *threats*, for threats they are,
t proceed with the inquest, with a view
ly to expose dishonesty and corruption,
d relieve the Legislature and State from
e foul disgrace under which they suffer.
et the investigation proceed with impar-
al, honest and stubborn severity, be the
iminals who they may.

Griswold Hotel.

This commodious Hotel, so well known
all travelers who have occasion to stop
Goldsboro', has undergone thorough re-
irs and improvement, and changed pro-
rietors. The new firm of JONES & Co.
as taken charge, and their business man-
ger is our old friend, WM. A. HEARNE, so
vorably known to our people by his con-
ection with the press of the State. Mr.
EARNE never does anything half way, and
e promise our word to those who patron-
e him that they will find at the GRISWOLD
OTEL a *home*. Generous, liberal, kind-
earted, he will make himself as popular
ith the traveling public as he was with
e reading public.

Chatham Railroad Bonds.

We are glad to see that the Brokers of
ew York have thrown from their Board
e Bonds of this State issued in favor of
e Chatham Railroad. We acknowledge
ith pleasure the efficient aid of the CHAM-
ER OF COMMERCE of this city, in behalf of
e efforts of the JOURNAL to bring about
is result. We desired not only to save
e tax-payers of the State from the bur-
ens of paying this unjust debt, should
iased decisions of prejudiced courts have
rced it upon them, but above all we de-
red to save North Carolina from the charge
f repudiation, for we thought these Bonds
ould not and should not be paid. That
e were not influenced by prejudice in this
atter, we gave the reasons for our objec-
ons based upon legal grounds, but at the
ame time intimated to the extent of our
nformation that bribery was used to effect
he passage of the bill authorizing the is-
uing of these Bonds. The resolutions of
nquiry into this matter and the repeated
ssurances of Senator SWEET that votes
ere bought for dollars and cents, lead us
o believe that we were correct, and justi
ies the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and the
OURNAL in the position they have taken.

The American Bastile Destroyed

FORT LAFFAYETTE, in New York harbor, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Many victims of Seward's "little bell" and Stanton's vengeance, who were incarcerated within its walls during the late war, will rejoice at the destruction of this Bastile. This fort became, under Stanton, a disgrace to the land it was made to protect, and the name of the distin guished patriot and soldier under whose name it was christened. The *World* well says, in noticing the demolition of Fort Lafayette:

About forty-four years ago Fort Lafayette presented a very different appearance than it does to day. Then the gallant Lafayette, from whom it subsequently took its name, was revisiting the country for whose liberties he had fought, when its government was in course of inception. Then its walls and cannon had changed for a time their warlike aspect, and were decked with wreaths of flowers and French and American flags, and mottoes that were typical of freedom of speech and thought, a part of the grand old principles upon which the new republic had but recently been founded. On that glorious occasion, when Lafayette in presenting to Washington the key of the bastile as a token of that tyranny and intolerance which he hoped would never disgrace this fair land, gave utterance to the following words: "Permit me, my dear general, to offer you a picture representing the Bastile, such as it was some days after I had given orders for its demolition. I make you homage also, of the principal key of this fortress of despotism." The historian relates that Washington received the key with reverence, as "a token of the victory gained by liberty over despotism." The friend of Washington little dreamed at that time that the very fort which it was intended should commemorate and honor his name, should at last become itself a bastile, the thing which he held in such utter abhorrence.

Colored Congressman.

The Radicals of Louisiana, having elected a negro to Congress by throwing out about two-thirds of the votes of the District, the question will soon arise in Congress as to his right to take his seat, and we doubt not that many dusky politicians throughout the South, ambitions of a seat in Congress, will watch the issue with bated breath. They will, however, be doomed to disappointment. There are too many complications in this case for any decision upon the right of colored people to represent constituencies in Congress. The majority of that body will dodge the question as long as possible, and our colored aspirants will be doomed to wait yet longer for the decision of this important matter.

Menard, the negro in question, has been declared elected to the present (Fortieth) Congress, by the rejection of the votes of certain parishes, to fill the unexpired term of Mann, Democrat, who died since the adjournment of Congress. As Menard holds the certificate of election, it would seem that he must be admitted to the seat before it can be contested by Hunt, Democrat, who is defeated by the rejection of the votes.

But another claimant appears upon the scene. The seat of Mann was claimed by Jones, Republican, and his certificate contested, and we predict that both Hunt and Menard will be ousted and Jones declared elected.

Unless the ordinary routine is reversed, Menard, colored, is the sitting member and entitled to the seat. And we predict that it will be reversed, and the Louisiana elections declared illegal, although Governor Flanders is urging upon leading Radicals at Washington the legality of the elections and the importance of their recognition. There are several questions involved, that of color not being the least important.

A Contrast.

We have striven to impress on our citizens the necessity of doing their very best to-day against the government of thieves known as the Tammany Ring.—*New York Tribune.*

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in commenting on the above extract in regard to the recent municipal election in New York, draws a moral which can be adapted equally to our people as to those of Richmond and of Virginia.

The *thieves* referred to by the *Tribune* are four-fifths of the citizens of New York. Their leaders are Governor HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, CHARLES O'CONNOR and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, two of the ablest, most learned and honorable lawyers in the Union; AUGUST BELMONT and GEORGE LAW, the millionaire bankers, and three-fourths of the leading merchants, lawyers, manufacturers, bankers, mechanics, comprising the very best elements of New York society. These men are either natives of New York, or identified by years of residence, by community of feeling and interest, by long established and honorable characters. They are men of whom that city is justly proud. Their intelligence, their social and moral worth, their sterling integrity, their indomitable industry, have made much of the wealth and grandeur which characterizes that great metropolis.

In the city of Wilmington and county of New Hanover, our local government is in the hands of men who have come amongst us merely to hold office. But one of the white city officials are natives of the State, and he a stranger and resident only by virtue of a Federal office. But one other, the Mayor, is identified by any length of residence or much material interest.—None of them have been elected by the people over whom they hold sway, and not one of them could receive one vote in fifty of the property owners of the city, whose interests they are supposed to represent, and whose taxes they levy, collect and expend.

What we have said of our municipal government is equally true of the county, and to a great extent, of the State government.

When the Southern orators and press have denounced the office-holders, not as *thieves* (we believe they are beginning to denounce one another as such), but as adventurers, political vagrants, "carpet-baggers," the press of the North, with the *Tribune* at their head, have been swift to denounce the unpleasant truths as evidence of "hostility to the Union," and the people as stirrers-up of a "new rebellion."

In this land of liberty, there is still some difference upon which side of Mason and Dixon's line you live, and to which political party you belong, and of whom you speak.

Death of a Confederate General.

Brigadier General N. G. EVANS died very suddenly Monday morning, at Midway, Bullock county, Alabama, where he was engaged in teaching. He was a native of South Carolina, a graduate of West Point, and commander of the Confederate troops at the battle of Leesburg.

Complimentary.

The Baltimore *Gazette* pays a marked and well-merited compliment to the able address of Mr. ROBERT K. BRYAN before the Agricultural Convention held in this city, by publishing a large portion of it. This address has been most highly commended upon all hands and reflects great credit upon its author. It presents views and reasons which are of practical importance and will be most beneficial, if heeded.

Humors of Reconstruction.

A friend has handed us a copy of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace of Brunswick—a fair specimen of the officials of reconstructed North Carolina:

BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
November 18th, 1868.

You Henry Kelly, special constable, are hereby commanded in the name of the State personally to appear before me on the 28th day of November 1868 at Fair Oaks Plantation, the person of Fred Shaw in a plea of debt of $6,58 due by him to Mrs Clara Rosafy.

Herein fail not,
Given under my hand & seal,

S

E. M. ROSAFY,
Justice of Peace.

Beauties of Reconstruction.

We feel that we could not give our readers anything more interesting than the following Presentment by the Grand Jury of Orange county, which we copy from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, showing some of the fruits of Radical rule:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Orange County. } SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1868.

To the Honorable A. W. Tourgee, Judge Presiding:

The Grand Jury for the county of Orange, called from the body of the people, as custodians and conservators of the public peace and security, are gratified to be able to report that good order and security prevail throughout the county.

They congratulate the court and the country, that the unconstitutional and oppressive military tribunals, under which the country has so long suffered, and the rights of the people so long languished, have been removed, and the people are at last remitted to their guaranteed rights under the constitution—prominent among which are, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to bear arms, the great writ of civil liberty, the *habeas corpus*, and the right to be heard in open court, to prosecute or defend, before a sworn jury of their peers and under the instruction of Judges who should be learned in the law, sworn to do right, and responsible for any malfeasance in office; all of which have been denied them for three years. But while there is much to call for congratulation, there is much which, in the judgment of this Grand Jury, calls for severe animadversion.

1st. We present Lieut. Crockett, of the United States army, who, stationed among us as a Bureau officer, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, as well as acts of despotism, which Congress itself could not justify. Among his crimes, was allowing two felons, Wesley and Lorenzo Watson, to escape from jail upon paying him $50 and a gold watch. Among his acts of despotism was his arrest of Chief Justice Ruffin, an old servant of the people and the State, one who, for half a century, has rendered valuable services to both. This venerable patriarch and jurist (whose judicial opinions have been quoted and relied upon in every State in the Union, and even in England,) was, in the 82d year of his age, summoned to appear before the government of the United States, in the person of Lieut. Crockett, of the 29th Ohio Regiment.

Isaac Ruffin, a freedman, complained to Crockett, that the Chief Justice had not paid him for services rendered. A writ or summons is placed in the hands of the freedman, commanding the Chief Justice, living in the county of Alamance, to appear in the county of Orange, to answer the complaint. The writ, instead of being served by the Sheriff or Marshal, was served by the freedman, entering the parlor of the Judge with a pistol in his bosom and executing the process. The Chief Justice attended and non-suited the freedman, even before Crockett, by showing that he had been fully paid. Nor was this all:

Chief Justice Ruffin was again summoned by another bureau officer to appear in the town of Greensboro', to answer a like complaint made at that temple of Justice. He attended and non-suited the complainant, but recovered no costs in either suit. The Bureau threatened to tie up the complainant by the thumbs for his false claim, and there ended the matter with the Chief Justice.

But it just began with William Faucett, one of our neighbors. Lieut. Crockett ordered him to give up to Anthony Faucett, a freedman, a threshing machine and two cows, and threatened to arrest and send him to Raleigh unless the order was obeyed—and all before he had heard but one side of the question.

Wm. Woods, another neighbor, was ordered by said Crockett of the Bureau to give up his son, a boy of ten years of age, to Mrs. Betsy Brown.

These things being done in the name of the Congress of the United States, the Grand Jury do present Crockett, Congress and the United States for these crimes against civil liberty and the Constitution.

2d. We present, as dangerous to liberty, all secret political organizations, whether known as Loyal Leagues, Ku-Klux-Klans, Red Strings, Heroes of America, or by whatever name they may be known, or for whatever purpose they were organized.

3d. The Grand Jury do further present an editorial article in the daily Standard of the 19th of September last, entitled "*Work*," and a certain printed address, signed by 88 members of the Legislature, including the Lieut. Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and extensively circulated among the people of the State, and said to have been written by Judge Reade, of the Supreme Court as infamous productions, calculated to incite to rape, rapine, plunder, murder and arson, on such a scale as the mind recoils from with horror inexpressible. And the Grand Jury have to deplore that already, in a neighboring county, as they have been informed, and as a direct consequence of the suggestions contained in those and similar documents, acts of violence, even to the barbarous cutting off of men's ears, have been perpetrated in retaliation upon the ignorant and deluded blacks who have carried those suggestions into effect.

The Grand Jury deprecate and sternly denounce all such acts of violence, but, while they do so, they feel a profound sympathy for the betrayed and ignorant sufferers, in that *they* have been made, and will be left to suffer, while the guilty authors and circulators of those infamous teachings will escape the just punishment of their crimes and occupy high places of honor and trust in the government of the State.

The Grand Jury saw, with grave concern, the introduction of a bill in the last Legislature, called the "Armed Police," (the title of which, but not the substance of the bill was changed,) and the act now stands upon the Statute Book, by which a body of volunteer militia, indefinite in numbers, and not required to be of the citizens of the State, nor to be officered by citizens, and a detailed militia can be selected by the Governor from the masses of the people, to the peril of their liberties and the great increase of their taxes. The passage of such acts by the British Parliament would bring every man in England to his feet, gun in hand. Such acts have been condemned by the English people and by the British Judiciary long ago.

In the reign of William 3d, a military commander called on Chief Justice Holt to send a Constable, with his soldiers, to prevent a mob from tearing down a house.—"What will you do," said the Chief Justice, "if the people will not obey your orders, but tear down the house?" "We will fire into them!" was the reply. "If you do," said the Judge, "and any man is killed, I will see that your soldiers are hanged. The laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword. These matters belong to the civil power and you have nothing to do with them."

In the opinion of this Grand Jury such sentiments should animate our Governor, our Judges and our Legislature. The civil arm is sufficient for the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace in North Carolina.

To checkmate this military and dangerous mode of executing the laws in Orange, with the sword, an organization was formed at Cedar Grove, composed of the most orderly citizens of the county, who pledged themselves to aid in the execution of the civil law, whenever it was resisted in the county of Orange; and at the same time, to forbid the Governor's armed police or militia putting their hands or swords upon a citizen, at the risk of having their guns taken from them by unarmed men. We are glad to say the armed police or militia for executing the law has not been formed in Orange, nor has the unarmed company been called for.

The Grand Jury do further present, only to repel with the indignation it deserves, the charges made by the Governor to one Nelson A. Miles, that the white men in North Carolina are secretly accumulating arms, for the purposes of insurrection and rebellion. No evidence has been offered to establish the charge, and this Grand Jury, drawn from the body of the people, and coming from all portions of the county, knowing it to be false as to this county, believe it to be false as to all; and that it has sprung only from malevolence and for political effect in the late election.

4th. The Grand Jury do present Judge Pearson's letter as falsifying the truth of history, treacherous and hypocrital in its designs and altogether unworthy a Judge. If the Judge really believed there was danger of "civil war," as he pretends, then he should have had the parties preparing to make war arrested and bound to the peace; and, finally,

5th, This Grand Jury do present, and truthfully represent to your Honor, a stranger to them, and to the county, as well as to the judicial history of North Carolina, that the people of North Carolina, especially to the county of Orange, have ever cherished and maintained an habitual regard and reverence for the Judiciary of the State. The people of Orange have had for neighbors, personal friends and associates such Judges as Murphy, Norwood, Cameron, Nash, Mangum, Ruffin, Manly, Battle and Baily. As men and neighbors, they are remembered by the people of Orange with the fondest affection. We have named these Judges, because they were our companions, neighbors and friends. The people of the State did not allow the people of Orange to go before them in love, admiration and respect for the whole Judiciary—the whole and every member of it. The high character of the Judiciary of North Carolina, as exemplified in the lives of Moore, Haywood, Henderson, Taylor, Gaston, Caldwell, Daniel, Badger, Saunders, Seawell, Settle, Strange, Barrow, Toomer, Person, Osborne, Donnell, Barnes, Warren, Ellis, Fowle, Gilliam, Merrimon, Dick, as well as the illustrious names before mentioned, was well calculated to fill and inspire the people with confidence and love for the Judge and high respect for the office.

The Grand Jury regret to see the present Judiciary so utterly unmindful of the example of their illustrious predecessors, and especially, in these days of political chaos and social upheaving, to see the Bench descending to the hustings, bandying vituperation and personal abuse with the Bar and with pot-house politicians—each the assailant and in turn the assailed; the Bench charging the Bar with larceny, forgery and mule-stealing; the Bar retorting that the Bench had been *caught* by a negro upon a debt justly due, forced, by this harsh process of the law, to pay the money, after being called out and forfeiting his bail! The Bar also charging that the Bench was a jail-bird and a convict from the Penitentiary of Ohio! All this very naturally ending in a fight, between the Bench and a member of the Bar, as the former journeyed on his way to Court! The breach of the peace between the Bench and the Bar, occurring on the train, and in the ladies' car and so much to their terror and alarm, that the Conductor threatened to put the Bench and the Bar off the train, notwithstanding the Bar loudly proclaimed himself a director of the Road!

These things are well calculated to bring both the Bench and the Bar into disrepute and to degrade them in the estimation of the people. The Bar should be the seat of all that is knightly, chivalrous and true; the Bench the abode of justice, dignity, integrity and calm deliberation; both should be above suspicion.

Let the fountains of justice be poisoned, and the waters that flow therefrom will be bitter as the waters of Marah to all who drink of the poisoned stream.

The Grand Jury do present each and every one of the Judges, who have taken open and active part on the hustings, to-wit: Chief Justice Pearson, and his Associates, Justices Reade, Dick, Settle and Rodman; and the Circuit Court Judges, to-wit: Judges Cloud, Jones, Watts, Henry, Russell, Pool, Thomas, Logan, Cannon *and your Honor*, as guilty of conduct unbecoming the Judiciary—always saving and excepting Judge Mitchell; and instead of presenting, they do thank and commend him for his political silence and noble bearing as a just and upright Judge.

And the Grand Jury do unanimously and respectfully ask of your Honor, that, as a part of the history of the times, and that posterity and the Judges may know what this Grand Jury think of political Judges, this paper writing be spread in full upon the minutes of the Court.

Henry Whitted, *Foreman*,	Judson Riley,
	John H Berry,
Wm Ward,	W R Markham,
Thos B Hill,	Wm D Woods,
Wm Wilkerson,	N J Holmes,
H L Lindsay,	N D Bain,
Wm G Gray,	Thos L Durham,
Wm W Markham,	J C Murphy,
John C Wilkerson,	Jas Crawford.

A Daughter of General Price on the Stage.

On Tuesday next Miss Fannie Price—daughter of General Sterling Price, of Missouri—is expected to arrive in the city, and Wednesday night next she is to commence her engagements at the Galveston theatre. Miss Price is an actress of no little celebrity, and she will hardly fail to become a favorite with the Galveston public, as she has everywhere else where she has played an engagement.

It is also announced that Belle Boyd will play in Galveston soon.—Galveston *News.*

STATE NEWS.

ROBESON COUNTY.—The following *printed* circular has been sent to the Sheriff of Robeson county by the Governor. Why *printed*, if only sent to the Sheriff of Robeson?

We rather think that if the Governor's officials should cross the South Carolina line and make arrests in that State, there will be a "speck of war" on the horizon.

If any parties in Robeson or elsewhere, are engaged in lawless acts, they should be promptly dealt with according to law.—We have heard, however, of nothing of that kind in the section referred to:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1868.

To the Sheriff of Robeson County:

SIR:—I have received information that bands of armed men, variously disguised, are breaking the peace, robbing and plundering, and causing terror to many of the good citizens of Robeson.

This lawlessness must be repressed, and the criminals brought to justice. The people of Robeson have the right to be secure in their persons, houses and property, and this right will be made good to them by the whole power of the State if necessary.

It is especially your duty as sheriff to preserve the peace, and to protect the honest and the law-abiding against robberies and violence. You have at your disposal for this purpose the whole power of the county. You are hereby commanded to use this power, prudently and judiciously, but with the utmost determination and firmness. If any Justices of the Peace should refuse to co-operate with you in the performance of this duty, report them to me, and they will at once be removed. If you need more Justices to aid you, inform me of it and I will appoint them. In dealing with robbers and outlaws, such as those referred to, do not be embarrassed by technicalities of State or county lines; but see to it that you act with such vigilance, promptness and vigor as at once to deliver the good people of Robeson from the danger of being thus put in terror for their lives. This can be done only by pursuing and capturing these outlaws, and confining them to be tried for their crimes.

Herein fail not.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

DISCUSSION.—Rev. Dr. Pritchard, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Raleigh, and Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro', closed a discussion at Hillsboro', on Monday evening last on the subject of Baptism. We learn that the discussion was conducted in the most fraternal and Christian spirit and gave entire satisfaction to the friends of the above named gentlemen.

LICENSES TO PRACTICE LAW.—The bill introduced by Maj. Malone, the Representative from Caldwell, concerning Attorneys' licenses, has passed both Houses of the Assembly, and is now virtually a law. It allows Attorneys, who have heretofore obtained license to practice in the former County Courts of the State, to practice in the Superior Courts, without the payment of an additional tax fee.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—We learn that there are now in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, ninety-four white pupils, and applications have been received for the admission of quite a number into the colored Department, which will be opened in a few weeks. North Carolina is the first State in the South which has provided for the education of its colored deaf and dumb and blind.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on yesterday, Maria Harrison, the wife of Rufus Harrison, a very worthy colored woman, was elected Matron and Housekeeper of the Colored Department, and Mr. Henry Gorman, of this city, was chosen Superintendent of the cabinet shop to be established for the instruction of the deaf mutes in that branch of the mechanical arts, and Mr. Watson was some time since chosen Superintendent of the shoe-shop.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SWITZERLAND.—Messrs. Atkinson and Trueb, of this county, who for some time have intended visiting Europe, with the design of securing Swiss and German laborers to introduce among us, departed on their mission yesterday.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

LOOKING FOR HOMES.—Quite a number of gentlemen from Maryland and Pennsylvania passed through this place on Monday night last on a trip to Catawba, Charlotte and Columbia. Col. Dechert, of the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail, was along and promised to stop with us on the return homewards.—Greensboro' *Patriot.*

SENTENCES COMMUTED.—Prisoner Owens, (white), condemned to be hanged at the recent term of the Superior Court of Gaston county, has had his sentence commuted by His Excellency Gov. Holden to punishment for life in the State Penitentiary.

Alexander Willis, (colored), the Federal soldier who was to have been hanged in this city on to-day for the murder of Alexander Selby, has had his sentence commuted by His Excellency Gov. Holden to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary.—Ral. *Standard.*

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL CASE—ROBBERY OF THE U. S. MAIL.—On Saturday last the curiosity of early risers in this village was excited by the singular and unusual spectacle of a man in manacles, surrounded by horsemen, traveling Main street in the direction of Marion. Naturally it will be expected that this morning's *Vindicator* shall furnish an explanation, which we proceed to give.

About the first of October last, a check for $100 was mailed in a registered letter by Mr. J. D. Hyatt, Burnsville, Yancey County, N. C., to a Northern dry goods firm. It seems that the postal laws are not rigidly enforced in Yancey, and one A. H. Kizer was dispatched for a registered envelope to the postoffice, where he found the aforesaid check, and immediately "*lost*" it in his own capacious pocket. Circumstances indicated the whereabouts of the lost check, and Kizer was arrested. The trial developed nothing, and he was cleared; whereupon he grossly insulted Mr. Wyatt, and finally drew him into a fight, which ended by Kizer's stabbing Wyatt so badly that his life was despaired of for many days.

After this, Kizer crossed the mountains, and offered *an one hundred dollar check* for sale in several places. In the meanwhile, however, Col. James A. Hague, of Burnsville, had written to his friends here, warning them to be on the lookout for Kizer, and the check being recognized by Mr. Pinckney Roberts, was taken possession of by that gentleman, who agreed to give Kizer $85 for it, if it proved to be genuine.

At this juncture, Mr. McAllister arrived from Yancey with a warrant for Kizer's arrest. Deputy Sheriff, Noah Walker, and others, immediately gave chase, capturing him about five miles above town. After trial before Justices Carpenter and R. W. Logan, Kizer was committed to jail, where he has remained until Saturday morning, when Capt. N. W. McElroy, of Madison, with Mr. Wyatt, presented a requisition from the U. S. Commissioner, and carried off Kizer to Morganton, from whence he will be forwarded to Raleigh, to appear before the U. S. District Court, today.—Rutherfordton *Vindicator.*

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Henry Fisher, living near Fayetteville, shot himself in the neck while loading a pistol on Wednesday. His injuries are serious and painful.

FIRE IN GOLDSBORO'.—Yesterday evening the alarm of "fire" reached our sanctum and we soon learned that it was the hand some dwelling of Mr. E. B. Borden, which had taken fire from the chimney. All exertion on the part of the Hook and Ladder Company was but of a little avail, as the supply of water was insufficent. The furniture of the residence was saved, but the building was completely consumed by the element. We learn that there was no insurance on the property, Mr. Borden's insurance policy having expired only a few weeks ago. The damage will exceed $10,000.—Goldsboro' *Messenger, 3d.*

JUDGE BATTLE.—Hon. Will. H. Battle, late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, is about to make Raleigh his place of residence.

IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.—Any one desiring information concerning the workings of the immigration scheme inaugurated at Goldsboro' last Saturday, can obtain the same by addressing me at Weldon, N. C. I would be pleased to receive the names of members to the Association, accompanied with the one dollar initiation fee. JORDAN STONE,
Rec. and Cor. Sec. N. C. Imm. Ass'on.

CHEAP SALES.—The cheapest sales we have yet heard of occurred in this county a few days since, cattle bringing a dollar a head and fodder five cents per hundred—other things in proportion. Things will get so cheap after a while there will be no inducements to rogues.—Weldon *News.*

DEATH IN HALIFAX.—Dr. Wm. H. Hill, of Halifax, died at his home in that place on Sunday morning last. He is well known through this entire section, having been engaged in the practice of medicine in Halifax for some twenty years, being about forty-five years of age at the time of his death. Dr. H. was a man of fine intellect and varied information, and has held a good position in the medical world. He leaves a wife and several children.

Weldon *News.*

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.—Yesterday, P. M., while a colored man was in the act of stealing and slaughtering an ox, about five miles above this city upon the Neuse river, he was caught by the owner who was watching for thieves, who, in capturing the thief, shot him through the heart, killing him almost instantly. The man took the body in a boat, together with the beef, and brought both to this city, where he arrived at about 8 o'clock last evening, giving himself up to the authorities. Coroner Young took charge of the body. We were unable to learn the names of the parties.—Newbern *Journal of Com.*

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Electoral College met in Raleigh on Wednesday.—A. H. Galloway, (colored), called the body to order, and nominated Gen. C. H. Brogden as Chairman. Gen. Rufus Barringer nominated Gen. U. S. Grant for President. Gen. Byron Laflin seconded the nomination. Jos. W. Holden nominated Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Vice President, and Mr. W. S. Pearson seconded the nomination. The vote was unanimous. Mr. W. S. Pearson was elected the Messenger to carry the vote to the President of the United States Senate. Col. Robert M. Douglas, Private Secretary of Gov Holden, was the Secretary of the College.

WATCH PRESENTATION.

Immediately after the College adjourned, a valuable gold watch and chain were presented to Mr. A. H. Galloway, by J. E. O'Hara, in behalf of numerous friends.—O'Hara made a brief presentation speech, eloquently alluding to distinguished services rendered in the cause of his race, and portraying in glowing colors their appreciation of self-sacrificing devotion, of which this gift was a slight testimonial.

Mr. Galloway responded in an appropriate speech, betraying the feeling which this surprise occasioned. He accepted the gift gracefully, not as intended for him, but to show respect for his position as a representative who had risen from servitude to a post of honor and trust.

Raleigh *Standard.*

WOUNDING AND ARREST OF A CRIMINAL.—On yesterday the Deputy Sheriff of Jones county lodged information with Sheriff Dennison, to the effect that Barney Williams, negro, an escaped prisoner charged with many and heinous crimes, was lurking in this vicinity. Deputy Sheriff Robert Hancock, accompanied by John Williams, negro, was soon on his track, having learned that he could be found at Vaughn's, corner Hancock and South Front streets. Upon approaching the house he was seen by Williams, who, knowing him to be an officer, sprang out of the door and ran down South Front street. Immediate pursuit was given, but the loud command to halt was answered by no corresponding decrease of Williams' rate of speed. On the contrary it was accelerated. Finding other measures necessary, Mr. Hancock drew his pistol and fired it in the air, expecting thereby to frighten the fellow.—This attempt proving futile, he attempted another plan. The remaining barrels of the weapon were discharged at Williams in goodly earnest, but without taking effect. By this time the corner of Middle street had been reached and turned, and Williams continued up that street at an unabated pace. John Williams, the negro man with Mr. Hancock, then drew a weapon and fired; but the fellow was not hurt. The chase soon turned into the alley leading to Hancock. Here the negro again fired at Williams, this time the ball passing through his thigh. The fellow showed game, however, and continued running.—On turning the corner into New street, he ran into some person, who promptly knocked him down. The officers coming up he was secured and committed to jail.

The chase led through a thickly populated portion of the city. Many persons were out at the time and the firing was, to say the least of it, dangerous. We suppose the officers overlooked this fact in their eagerness to overtake the fugitive.

New Berne *Journal of Comm.*

NEGRO KILLED.—On the night of the 26th ult., Mr. William Suit, living in the upper portion of this county, discovered a negro man named Norval Lynes carrying off one of his hogs. Mr. Suit halted the negro, who refused to stop, when Mr. S. fired on him with a shot gun, the load entering the thigh and abdomen, causing death in about twelve hours.

Winston *Sentinel.*

RANAWAY.—Judge Tourgee's horse ran away on Saturday last, severely injuring Jim Payne, the colored driver, dangerously wounding old Mrs. Amos by running the wagon over her—smashing up two stoves and knocking down Kline's sign, and making a perfect wreck of the wagon.

Greensboro' *Patriot.*

From the Baltimore Weekly Sun.

Farm Notes for December.

The chief interest on the farm at this season is to put everything snugly into winter quarters, making all suitable provision promptly, that nothing, whether stock or crops, may suffer from the pinchings of jack frost, or, worse still, from chilling storms of wind, rain or snow. One day's exposure to a cold rain will take away the profits of a week's good feeding, and a cow giving milk will show in the falling off of her daily flow (so experienced dairy people tell us) the cost of such exposure. The cow is not singular in this respect—she suffers under a general law.

STOCK-YARD.

For reasons above suggested, give the stock yard special attention, having a place for everything, and everything in its place. All cattle should be now in good condition. The rich pasturage of the fall months, the temperate weather and exemption from flies and other annoyances, give them opportunity for their winter preparation.—This thrifty state gives great advantage in the wintering, and with it it is simply shameful to have them come out in the spring poor, hide-bound, with hollow-horn and other evils of poverty and destitution.

COWS.

Such cows as give milk must have comfortable stalls, entirely protected from the weather, and be fed with corn-fodder, clover-hay or other good provender, with meal and bran, and roots of some kind.—The profit in milk will be proportioned to the quantity of good food digested. Care must be taken here, however, that on any change of food it be not over-done as to quantity, but that the increase be gradual, up to the point of greatest profit. To adjust this properly needs care and caution.

CALVES.

See that these are carried through the winter, not only with their lives, but thriftily and in growing condition. They need not be fattened or forced, but they should have a reasonable increase of bone and flesh from three months' feeding, and go out to pasture in spring with life and spirits enough to make a profitable run through the season of grass.

WORKING OXEN.

These should have a separate feeding-place, and a due and regular supply of food. There should be no opportunity of their interfering with other cattle, or being interfered with.

HORSES AND MULES.

When these have regular work, they must have, of course, regular attention, not only as to food and water, but grooming and stabling. Especially is it needful to rub and dry them off, clean their legs and feet of mud, &c., when they come from work. Boxes instead of stalls, with a pair of work horses to each box, would be a great improvement.

SHEEP.

Sheep have better health for a free range of the pasture grounds during good weather. This gives them, however, a distate for their dry food, which should, therefore, be of such quality as to tempt them. It is found good economy to give a small quantity of grain daily, if done with proper judgment. A shelter must be provided for bad weather, and when the severity of winter comes on it is well to confine them here until they have had their morning feed.

HOGS.

The stock hogs should be sufficiently fed with grain to keep them in good order, and should have dry beds and comfortable shelter apart from other stock. Especially keep them away from heaps of manure, which give them cough and disease of the skin if they sleep in them.

CORN CROP.

The crop of corn should be got into the cribs as early as it can be done, and the shucks put away for the use of working oxen or other cattle. It is a matter of convenience and very consistent with prudent management to measure the corn with care as it goes into the crib and keep account of what comes out.

TOBACCO.

The preparation of the crop for market will be now begun and carried forward as the weather allows. Press of other work often leads the planter to postpone stripping until a later period, and with a full crop this results in throwing too much of the work into the spring, and interference with the important work of that season.

Look well to the proper assortment of qualities, and see that neatness is observed both in tying and handing, that the bulks are laid well and the stalks thrown well up into a corner of the house, and not thrown out into the rain.

MANURES.

Use now and at all times such material as can be commanded, in making compost heaps for necessary purposes. Be sure, especially, that there be abundant coarse matter to mingle with the manures of every description.

PLOWING.

Take any opportunity that may offer to plow such land as will profit by exposure to frost, as clay and old sward. All such work done now puts forward the spring work in this important particular, and in wet springs, as the two just past, may expedite very much the planting of the crops.

FENCING AND GATES.

Get together, as opportunity offers, material for fences and gates, to be got in readiness for use during the winter. Put a good gate wherever needed.

CURING MEAT.

As this is the season of hog-killing and of putting up other meats for future use, the following recipe will be found convenient to such as have not a suitable one on hand. It is of the best quality:

To 1,000 pounds of meat put three pecks of fine Liverpool salt and four pounds of saltpetre. Put neither pepper, sugar nor molasses with the foregoing. Pack in a cask, the bottom of which must be perforated with holes, to allow the drip of bloody water to pass off. Let it remain three weeks, and then smoke every morning with green hickory wood, having the fire as far away from the meat as practicable, so that the smoke may cool before reaching it.

Another recipe, perhaps equally good, prescribes 8 pounds of salt, 2 ounces of saltpetre, 1½ ounces of potash, 2 pounds of brown sugar, or 1 quart of molasses, and 1 ounce of red pepper, to be dissolved in five gallons of water for every one hundred pounds of meat.

NOTES FOR THE GARDEN.

There is little to be done in the garden now, but to finish up such work as has been heretofore suggested.

Plants in Frames.—About midday of all fine days raise the sashes to give air to the plants, close before night, and in severe weather cover with mats.

Beds of Stiff Clay.—Dig these as opportunity offers for exposure to the action of frost.

Manures.—Well prepared composts being of especial value for many spring crops, the sooner they are prepared the better, as they improve with age.

Newly Planted Trees and Shrubs.—Protect the roots of these by throwing around them coarse litter, not thick enough, however, to harbor mice, or what is better, perhaps, by banking up the earth around them to be removed in the spring.

Plants not strictly hardy may be protected by wrapping their